

October 2011



REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Domestic employment in U.S.-based multinational companies





U.S. Department of Labor
Hilda L. Solis, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Keith Hall, Commissioner

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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, November 02, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for September 2011
Thursday, November 03, 2011	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Third Quarter 2011
Friday, November 04, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for October 2011
Tuesday, November 08, 2011	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for September 2011
Wednesday, November 09, 2011	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for Third Quarter 2011
Wednesday, November 09, 2011	10:00 AM	Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Characteristics for 2010
Thursday, November 10, 2011	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for October 2011
Tuesday, November 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for October 2011
Wednesday, November 16, 2011	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for October 2011
Wednesday, November 16, 2011	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for October 2011
Thursday, November 17, 2011	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for First Quarter 2011
Tuesday, November 22, 2011	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for October 2011
Tuesday, November 22, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for October 2011
Wednesday, November 30, 2011	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Third Quarter 2011

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The BLS calendar contains publication dates for most news releases scheduled to be issued by the BLS national office in upcoming months. It is updated as needed with additional news releases, usually at least a week before their scheduled publication date.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 134, Number 10
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Domestic employment in U.S.-based multinational companies **3**

A joint BEA-BLS project presents new details on the employment, wages, and geographical and occupational distributions of U.S.-based multinational companies

Elizabeth Weber Handwerker, Mina M. Kim, and Lowell Mason

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The October Review

In today's global economy, the prevalence of multinational companies located in the United States should come as no surprise. What may be of surprise, however, is that these often overlooked establishments employ millions of U.S. workers across the country and in a variety of industries and occupations. In this issue's lead article, BLS authors Elizabeth Weber Handwerker, Mina M. Kim, and Lowell Mason present details on the employment, wages, and geographic and occupational distributions of U.S.-based multinational manufacturing establishments. The findings, coming out of a joint BEA-BLS research project, indicate that these manufacturing establishments are located primarily in the South, employ a disproportionate number of engineers, and pay higher wages, on average, than other U.S. establishments. The authors state that the uncertainty as to why U.S.-based multinational manufacturing establishments pay higher wages is not known, but that further research could help explain this difference, and other differences, between domestic and multinational firms.

In our Regional Reports department, Rachel S. Friedman, formerly an economist in the Bureau's New York Regional Office for Economic Analysis and Information, analyzes the labor market effects of the real estate boom and bust on New York City from 2000 to 2010. The study uses employment data from the Bureau's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program to show that the construction boom that started in 2000 occurred in New York City later, but with *more* inten-

sity, than in the Nation as a whole. The eventual construction bust also occurred later in the City than nationally, but was, interestingly, relatively *less* severe.

The October issue concludes with another installment from our Regional Reports department. Lisa Boily, an economist in the Bureau's New York regional office, uses QCEW data to examine differences in pay—or pay premiums—between workers in New York City and the Nation's workers. The report indicates that workers in the City continued to earn more, on average, than workers in lower cost areas but that most of the increase in the City's pay premium from 1990 to 2009 is attributable to growth in average pay in the financial activities industries.

Injuries and illnesses, 2010

Nearly 3.1 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses were reported among workers in private industry in 2010, resulting in an incidence rate of 3.5 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers—down from 3.6 cases in 2009. However, the incidence rates for cases with days away from work; for cases of job transfer and restriction; and for cases of days away from work, job transfer, or restriction each remained unchanged from 2009.

Among the goods-producing industry sectors, incidence rates during 2010 ranged from 2.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in mining to 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in manufacturing. Within the service-providing industry sectors, incidence rates ranged from 0.8 case per 100 full-time workers in the finance and insurance sector to 5.2 cases per 100 full-time workers both

in the transportation and warehousing sector and in the health care and social assistance sector. The news release regarding these data is available at www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/osh_10202011.htm. Additional information is available from the Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities program at www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm.

Usual weekly earnings

Median weekly earnings of the Nation's 101.4 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$753 in the third quarter of 2011. This figure was 1.8 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 3.8 percent in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) over the same period.

The female-to-male earnings ratio varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 82.5 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with Black (90.2 percent), Asian (70.1 percent), and Hispanic women (92.9 percent). Among the major race and ethnicity groups, Black men working at full-time jobs had median weekly earnings of \$661 per week, or 78.0 percent of the median for white men (\$847). The difference was less among women: Black women's median earnings (\$596) were 85.3 percent of those for white women (\$699). Overall, median earnings of Hispanics who worked full time (\$545) were lower than those of Blacks (\$616), Whites (\$772), and Asians (\$869). The news release regarding these data is available at www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/wkyeng_10202011.htm. Additional information is available from the Current Population Survey at www.bls.gov/cps. □

Domestic employment in U.S.-based multinational companies

Establishments of multinational manufacturing firms in the United States are larger, are located disproportionately in the South, employ a disproportionate number of engineers, and pay higher wages, on average, than other U.S. establishments; these findings hold even after controlling for establishment industry, size, and age, and the interaction between industry and size

Elizabeth Weber
Handwerker,
Mina M. Kim,
and
Lowell Mason

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) collects data on multinational companies based in the United States—firms that have full or partial ownership of affiliate companies in foreign countries. However, BEA data offer little detail on the characteristics of these firms' U.S. employment. Identifying such firms in BLS data can show the geographic, occupation, and wage distributions of their employees in the United States. The popular media sometimes describe U.S. companies that make investments in companies overseas as “exporting good jobs,” but there is little evidence on the *domestic* employment characteristics of these firms, either before or after their overseas investments have taken place.

Typically, firms that own at least a 10-percent interest in a foreign company are described as being engaged in *foreign direct investment*.¹ In the economics literature, such companies have been shown to be systematically different from firms that focus on the domestic market.² In particular, firms with foreign affiliates tend to be larger and more productive than firms that have no foreign affiliates, but that sell their products internationally.³ Exporting firms in turn tend to be larger and more productive than firms that sell their products only on the domestic market.⁴ However, aside from establishing that the firms engaged in foreign direct investment tend to be large employers that pay higher wages, the literature has uncovered very little about the geographic, occupation, or wage distributions of employment

by U.S.-based multinational companies.

The research presented in this article is based on a joint BEA-BLS project that linked BEA firm-level data on U.S. multinational companies with BLS establishment-level data for all U.S. employers. By identifying a subset of all domestically located establishments in the BLS data that are the establishments of U.S.-based multinational companies, the article presents, for the first time, details on the employment, wages, and geographical and occupational distributions of these companies.

Background

Beginning with the enactment of the Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990, BLS and BEA collaborated to combine BEA data on foreign-owned businesses with BLS employment data until the funds dedicated to the project were eliminated. That project, which focused on the composition of domestic employment related to direct investments in the United States by foreign firms, produced the tabulations “Employment and Wages in Foreign-Owned Businesses in the United States” for 1989 through 1992 and “Occupations in Foreign-Owned Manufacturing Establishments in the United States” for 1989. Nowadays, there is more concern—reflected in both the popular press and the economic literature—about the impact of U.S. direct investment overseas on domestic employment.

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From 2005 to 2007, a National Academy of Public Administration panel, authorized and funded by Congress, studied the definition, available data, and impact of offshoring on the U.S. economy. The panel produced three reports,⁵ and its efforts led to a memorandum of understanding between BEA and BLS. The memorandum permits relevant data sharing between the two agencies to investigate possible avenues for improving statistics through linking their data. The panel recommended that BEA and BLS work to link the BEA firm-level data on U.S. multinational companies with BLS establishment-level data for all U.S. employers. Following this recommendation, a team of researchers at BLS and BEA has been investigating the feasibility of linking the two datasets since the panel concluded its work in 2007.

Data and methods

In what follows, BEA data were used to match a pilot group of U.S. parent firms of multinational companies with their establishments appearing in BLS data. The pilot group consists of the largest 500 U.S.-based multinational manufacturers (by primary industry of the U.S. parent) in the BEA's firm-level data from the 2004 Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad. The efforts at matching were based primarily on the names, locations, and employer identification numbers (EINS)⁶ provided in this survey.

The BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) is the starting point for identifying the establishments of firms in the pilot group for the years 2004 and 2005. The QCEW collects information on total employment by month and total wage bills (total wages paid by establishments) by quarter for all U.S. establishments covered in the Unemployment Insurance program, as well as detailed information on the industry of main activity (at the six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level) and geographic location (at the Census block level) for each establishment.

These establishments were then matched with those sampled in the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey from November 2003 to May 2006. This survey collects data from a sample of 1.2 million establishments over each 3-year cycle. Sampled establishments provide data on the distribution of their employees' occupations (by the 801 detailed civilian occupations of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system) and hourly wages (in 12 broad wage bands). To calculate average wages in the OES data, each employee is assigned a wage based on the mean wage for these wage bands, following the methods used in OES publications.⁷

The automatic matching efforts entail matching EINS between BEA firm-level data and BLS establishment-level data. BEA firm-level data contain only one or two EINS per firm, while BLS establishment-level data contain one EIN per establishment, and the establishments of each firm may report many different EINS in the BLS data. Thus, additional EINS for each firm are found by matching firm names and addresses with the establishment names and addresses in the QCEW, as well as by using company family lists (lists of employers that operate under different names but are part of the same company) from other BLS programs, company information in the Compustat database, and other sources of data on firms. However, such automated matching procedures are imperfect: some firms are matched with unrelated establishments, while other firms appear to be matched with only a fraction of their establishments in the QCEW. Accordingly, the lists of all establishments found through automated matching were reviewed manually, and the establishments matched in error were removed. Then, the QCEW was searched for additional establishments identified from company Web sites, filings from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and company annual reports.

On the advice of BEA staff, the firms identified in their surveys were considered to be "adequately matched" with BLS establishment data if the total employment of all matched BLS establishments for a particular firm was within 20 percent of the total employment reported in the BEA survey. Of the 500 firms in the pilot group, 201 were considered to be adequately matched with the QCEW data with the use of only automated matching methods. After several months of labor-intensive review and "hand matching," 453 of the 500 firms were believed to be adequately matched. The remainder of this article discusses results for these 453 firms, which employ 90 percent of the workers of the largest 500 manufacturers, as the following tabulation shows:

<i>Source of data and category of employment</i>	<i>Number of workers</i>
BEA data from 2004 Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad:	
Total domestic employment of companies in survey.....	22,445,900
Employment in these companies whose primary industry is manufacturing.....	7,628,500
Employment in the largest 500 of these companies.....	6,829,300
Employment in the 453 matched companies....	6,444,300
BLS data from QCEW and OES survey:	
Total employment in establishments matching with these 453 matched companies, per QCEW.....	6,112,919
Weighted ⁸ employment in establishments matching with these 453 matched companies, per OES survey.....	5,638,849

The establishments of the 453 adequately matched firms were then linked with establishments in the OES survey data. Because the OES sample design always includes all large establishments over the 3-year panel, about one-fifth of the matched establishments are part of the OES sample and responded to the survey between November 2003 and May 2006.

Caveats

Although a large portion of U.S. employment of U.S.-based multinational manufacturing companies was found in the QCEW and OES data, the missing employment is not random. The 453 multinational companies that were found to match with the BLS establishment data are different from the 47 firms that remained unmatched. For example, it was more difficult to match privately owned firms (which generally disclose less information than publicly owned firms and, in particular, do not file annual reports with the SEC) and firms that have undergone liquidation or reorganization since the survey date.

Even the establishments found in the 453 matched firms were not randomly distributed among those firms in ways that might affect the resulting estimates of wages and occupations. For example, in a multinational firm, 90 percent of whose BEA-estimated employment was found in the QCEW, matched establishments in the BLS data might include all of the firm's major manufacturing plants and just a few of the firm's smaller sales offices.

Furthermore, the sample design of the OES survey is intended to produce estimates at the State and industry levels, not to provide estimates for the unusual subsample of multinational firms examined in this article. The OES survey collects information from a sample of establishments rotating in 3-year panels, with sample probabilities that vary by establishment size. The probability that a larger establishment is included in the OES sample over the course of 3 years is greater than the probability that a small establishment is included. This difference could affect the distribution of occupations and wages in the subsample of establishments that are matched with multinational firms. In the extreme case, the distribution of occupations found in the OES data for a particular firm might represent only the large manufacturing plants of that firm, excluding the firm's sales and headquarters establishments. Consequently, the sample and nonsample variance of these estimates may be large.

Another concern is the difference in wage reporting between the QCEW and the OES survey. Total wage bills

in the QCEW data include bonuses and overtime pay for all employees on the payroll of an establishment for each quarter, whereas wage payments in the OES include only base hourly or annual wages for employees at the time the establishment is contacted by the survey. It was found that, among the establishments in the pilot group, those included in the OES survey reported monthly wage bills per employee in the QCEW data that were about 219 times the average hourly wages per employee they reported to the OES survey (approximately equivalent to 27 days' wages times 8 hours per day), while the typical ratio for all establishments was an average monthly wage bill per employee in the QCEW data that was about 135 times the average hourly wage per employee reported to the OES survey. The following tabulation gives the breakdown:

<i>Category of establishment</i>	<i>Average monthly QCEW wage bill</i>	<i>Average OES wages per hour</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
All U.S. establishments.....	\$2,538.53	\$18.84	135
Matched establishments.....	5,193.16	23.74	219

This different relationship between QCEW and OES wage data for U.S.-based multinational manufacturers, compared with typical U.S. employers, could be due to differences in average hours worked, particularly in the incidence of part-time employment, overtime pay, or bonuses. To reduce the impact of bonuses on the comparisons of multinational companies with other employers, QCEW data from the third quarter of 2004 were used instead of data from the fourth quarter, during which bonuses typically are largest. However, it is still possible that the multinational companies pay higher bonuses, even in the third quarter. It is also possible that some of the difference between the measurement of wages in the QCEW and OES data is due to underreporting and topcoding of wages in the OES for highly paid workers.

Results

Employment in the 453 matched companies among the 500 largest multinational manufacturers accounts for 4.7 percent of total U.S. employment measured in the QCEW. As one would expect from a matching effort that began with firms whose primary industry is manufacturing, most establishments of those firms are involved in manufacturing; about 67 percent of the firms' employment is in manufacturing establishments.

Table 1 compares employment and monthly wage bills (based on the QCEW for the third quarter of 2004) per employee, by industry (major sectors and subsectors), for

Table 1. Employment and wages for major industry groups and manufacturing subsectors, all United States and matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies, third quarter, 2004

Industry group or manufacturing subsector	All U.S. establishments				Matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies						
	Number of establishments	Average monthly employment	Average establishment employment	Average monthly wages	Number of establishments	Average monthly employment	Percentage of average monthly employment for all U.S. establishments	Average establishment employment	Ratio of average matched establishment size to average U.S. establishment size	Average monthly wages	Ratio of average wages in matched establishments to average U.S. monthly wages
All industries	8,388,413	129,188,999	15.4	\$2,538.53	105,462	6,112,919	4.7	58.0	3.8	\$5,193.16	2.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	97,661	1,264,864	13.0	1,738.26	721	18,690	1.5	25.9	2.0	2,994.21	1.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	25,431	525,340	20.7	3,722.63	1,223	64,471	12.3	52.7	2.6	6,207.66	1.7
Utilities	24,650	823,642	33.4	3,735.40	127	3,384	.4	26.6	.8	5,096.16	1.4
Construction	830,965	7,403,064	8.9	2,288.16	3,144	81,201	1.1	25.8	2.9	3,813.43	1.7
Manufacturing	370,645	14,368,451	38.8	2,804.14	19,323	4,098,018	28.5	212.1	5.5	5,254.62	1.9
Food manufacturing	28,583	1,519,225	53.2	2,095.70	1,916	424,300	27.9	221.5	4.2	4,233.34	2.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	4,287	199,578	46.6	2,890.18	501	83,004	41.6	165.7	3.6	6,223.41	2.2
Textile mills	4,538	237,662	52.4	2,786.02	166	33,599	14.1	202.4	3.9	4,016.26	1.4
Textile product mills	7,881	176,074	22.3	1,881.77	102	18,289	10.4	179.3	8.0	3,233.79	1.7
Apparel manufacturing	12,454	284,205	22.8	1,720.40	98	14,306	5.0	146.0	6.4	3,906.29	2.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	1,496	42,589	28.5	2,062.75	8	598	1.4	74.8	2.6	3,990.32	1.9
Wood product manufacturing	17,744	559,338	31.5	2,155.77	554	61,140	10.9	110.4	3.5	3,703.68	1.7
Paper manufacturing	6,536	493,560	75.5	3,640.75	1,324	193,203	39.1	145.9	1.9	4,631.92	1.3
Printing and related support activities	38,402	662,736	17.3	2,482.77	654	82,534	12.5	126.2	7.3	4,927.15	2.0
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	2,334	114,175	48.9	4,777.08	533	53,368	46.7	100.1	2.0	6,403.45	1.3
Chemical manufacturing	15,413	882,111	57.2	4,098.05	2,168	386,453	43.8	178.3	3.1	6,077.88	1.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	14,809	806,133	54.4	2,883.31	1,051	194,313	24.1	184.9	3.4	4,022.45	1.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	17,648	509,399	28.9	2,797.83	879	91,941	18.0	104.6	3.6	3,997.58	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	6,057	467,500	77.2	3,412.04	521	137,663	29.4	264.2	3.4	4,849.14	1.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	60,794	1,503,397	24.7	2,764.81	1,520	204,347	13.6	134.4	5.4	5,294.56	1.9
Machinery manufacturing	32,166	1,141,544	35.5	3,303.69	1,595	322,836	28.3	202.4	5.7	4,893.30	1.5

Table 1. Continued—Employment and wages for major industry groups and manufacturing subsectors, all United States and matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies, third quarter, 2004

Industry group or manufacturing subsector	All U.S. establishments				Matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies							
	Number of establishments	Average monthly employment	Average establishment employment	Average monthly wages	Number of establishments	Average monthly employment	Percentage of average monthly employment for all U.S. establishments	Average establishment employment	Ratio of average matched establishment size to average U.S. establishment size	Average monthly wages	Ratio of average wages in matched establishments to average U.S. monthly wages	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	19,846	1,318,540	66.4	4,535.20	1,767	508,530	38.6	287.8	4.3	8,383.27	1.8	
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	7,371	443,048	60.1	3,389.99	865	185,169	41.8	214.1	3.6	4,844.07	1.4	
Transportation equipment manufacturing	15,390	1,780,375	115.7	3,149.14	2,004	889,093	49.9	443.7	3.8	5,381.64	1.7	
Furniture and related product manufacturing	24,266	570,882	23.5	2,156.10	420	92,994	16.3	221.4	9.4	3,282.51	1.5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	32,630	656,380	20.1	2,466.70	677	120,338	18.3	177.8	8.8	5,333.30	2.2	
Wholesale trade	593,377	5,661,253	9.5	4,068.79	37,384	678,511	12.0	18.1	1.9	6,356.45	1.6	
Retail trade	1,037,755	15,062,368	14.5	1,745.98	18,634	205,966	1.4	11.1	.8	2,714.15	1.6	
Transportation and warehousing	232,150	5,104,776	22.0	2,475.12	2,180	80,540	1.6	36.9	1.7	4,327.88	1.7	
Information	148,334	3,222,535	21.7	4,148.19	1,010	57,529	1.8	57.0	2.6	5,950.71	1.4	
Finance and insurance	450,062	5,852,186	13.0	3,776.96	2,097	54,380	.9	25.9	2.0	5,771.11	1.5	
Real estate and rental and leasing	339,405	2,165,788	6.4	2,499.01	1,507	17,322	.8	11.5	1.8	3,587.29	1.4	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	882,094	6,845,485	7.8	3,484.03	7,097	315,940	4.6	44.5	5.7	6,314.28	1.8	
Management of companies and enterprises	40,667	1,698,843	41.8	5,781.58	1,891	252,113	14.8	133.3	3.2	10,191.68	1.8	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	424,372	8,106,947	19.1	2,250.98	3,114	92,816	1.1	29.8	1.6	5,203.35	2.3	
Educational services	142,085	10,001,237	70.4	2,462.54	448	10,606	.1	23.7	.3	4,093.31	1.7	
Health care and social assistance	685,556	15,788,272	23.0	3,266.01	969	18,827	.1	19.4	.8	3,100.36	.9	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	121,375	2,484,259	20.5	3,002.96	345	16,229	.7	47.0	2.3	2,172.59	.7	
Accommodation and food services	564,739	10,957,166	19.4	1,026.36	601	14,445	.1	24.0	1.2	1,309.41	1.3	
Other services (except public administration)	1,085,435	4,373,574	4.0	1,340.99	2,151	28,950	.7	13.5	3.3	3,619.24	2.7	

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

all U.S. establishments and for the establishments of the matched multinational manufacturing companies. In general, the establishments of these matched multinational manufacturers have higher employment per establishment than do all employers. This difference is particularly large in certain manufacturing subsectors, such as printing and textiles. The establishments of these matched multinational manufacturing companies also have higher wage bills per employee than all employers have. Later, regression analysis is used to decompose how much of the difference in wages shown in table 1 can be attributed to differences in the geographic composition, industries, sizes, and occupational distribution of workers in those establishments.

These findings echo those of Mark Doms and J. Bradford Jensen, who reported that U.S. multinational companies were larger and paid higher wages in 1987, on average, than either small or large domestically oriented firms or than foreign-owned firms.⁹ Controlling for establishment size, industry, age of the plant, and State in which the company is located, Doms and Jensen found that production workers in establishments of U.S. multinational companies were paid 7 percent more than those in establishments of large domestically oriented firms, about 17 percent more than those in establishments of small domestically oriented firms, and about 3 percent more than those in establishments of foreign-owned plants. These same authors found smaller differences in pay for nonproduction workers.

However, some of the differences in wages between all U.S. establishments and establishments of the matching multinational manufacturing companies are likely due to differences in the subsectors of the major industries in which the establishments are engaged. For example, the 142,085 U.S. establishments in educational services are largely public school establishments, whereas the 448 educational services establishments of multinational manufacturing companies are not.

Table 2 compares employment (based on the QCEW for the third quarter of 2004) by census region and division between all U.S. establishments and establishments of matched multinational manufacturing firms. The concentration of multinational employment ranges from 3.5 percent of employment in the West to 6.5 percent in the Midwest. More specifically, the concentration of multinational employment for the pilot group is greatest in the East North Central census division, where the companies in the group employ 6.9 percent of all workers. This census division also has the largest difference in employment between multinational employers and all employers: es-

tablissements of multinational employers average more than 5 times the size of average employers in the division. The difference in wage bills between matched multinational employers and all employers is greatest in the West, where the average matched multinational employer pays monthly wage bills per employee that are 2.3 times the monthly wage bills per employee of average employers overall.

Because the establishments examined in this article are in multinational *manufacturing* firms, some of the geographic distribution of matched establishments will be driven by the geographic distribution of the manufacturing industry throughout the United States. Table 2 shows that the manufacturing establishments—matched or not—are located mostly in the South and Midwest regions. Within manufacturing establishments, the fraction of employment that is in matched multinational employers ranges from 22.0 percent in the Middle Atlantic census division to 32.3 percent in the West South Central census division.

An interesting question that arises is, How is the geographic concentration of the matching multinational employers in the South and the Midwest regions influenced by factors such as industry composition? To answer this question, a simple linear probability regression may be performed for each geographic region. The regression results explain how much of the difference in the geographic locations of multinational employers is due only to differences in the industry composition, size classes, and ages of their establishments. For example, if large, older manufacturing plants are located predominantly in the Midwest and the matched multinational companies are composed disproportionately of large, older manufacturing establishments, this set of circumstances would explain the location of the matched multinational companies in the Midwest. The regressions take the form

$$y_i = \alpha + \beta \text{Match}_i + \gamma X_i + \varepsilon_i,$$

where y_i is the outcome variable of interest for establishment i (here, an indicator variable for the geographic region in which the establishment is located); Match_i is an indicator variable for whether establishment i matches with the multinational manufacturing parent firms identified in the BEA data; and X_i is a vector of establishment-level control variables (here, the industry,¹⁰ size class, interaction of industry with size class, and age¹¹ in the QCEW in the third quarter of 2004).

The results of these regressions are given in Table 3. The first column of numbers shows the coefficients (and

Table 2. Civilian employment and wages, by census region and division, for all industries and manufacturing industries, all United States and matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies, third quarter, 2004

Census region and division	All U.S. establishments				Matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies							
	Number of establishments	Average monthly employment	Average establishment employment	Average monthly wages	Number of establishments	Average monthly employment	Percentage of average monthly employment for all U.S. establishments	Average establishment employment	Ratio of average matched establishment size to average U.S. establishment size	Average monthly wages	Ratio of average wages in matched establishments to average U.S. monthly wages	
All industries												
Total	8,388,413	129,188,999	15.4	\$2,538.53	105,462	6,112,919	4.7	58.0	3.8	5,193.16	2.0	
Northeast	1,626,703	24,309,685	14.9	2,806.40	17,701	918,587	3.8	51.9	3.5	5,463.88	1.9	
New England	476,115	6,754,517	14.2	2,964.37	6,461	286,953	4.2	44.4	3.1	5,812.92	2.0	
Middle Atlantic	1,150,588	17,555,168	15.3	2,741.04	11,240	631,634	3.6	56.2	3.7	5,263.25	1.9	
South	2,794,527	45,493,523	16.3	2,531.15	41,914	2,192,343	4.8	52.3	3.2	4,906.74	1.9	
South Atlantic	1,583,836	24,476,157	15.5	2,554.75	21,319	1,044,412	4.3	49.0	3.2	5,154.00	2.0	
East South Central	417,113	7,325,001	17.6	2,331.31	7,309	446,813	6.1	61.1	3.5	4,505.47	1.9	
West South Central	793,578	13,692,366	17.3	2,589.07	13,286	701,118	5.1	52.8	3.1	4,730.74	1.8	
Midwest	1,782,245	30,422,738	17.1	2,398.43	24,875	1,974,029	6.5	79.4	4.6	4,996.76	2.1	
East North Central	1,181,720	20,930,306	17.7	2,465.47	15,847	1,434,707	6.9	90.5	5.1	5,184.99	2.1	
West North Central	600,525	9,492,431	15.8	2,266.51	9,028	539,322	5.7	59.7	3.8	4,666.35	2.1	
West	2,184,938	28,963,053	13.3	2,462.80	20,972	1,027,961	3.5	49.0	3.7	5,770.04	2.3	
Mountain	595,144	8,748,932	14.7	2,547.16	9,072	292,659	3.3	32.3	2.2	5,988.24	2.4	
Pacific	1,589,794	20,214,121	12.7	2,431.22	11,900	735,302	3.6	61.8	4.9	5,603.69	2.3	
Manufacturing industries												
Total	370,645	14,368,451	38.8	2,804.14	19,323	4,098,018	28.5	212.1	5.5	5,254.62	1.9	
Northeast	70,787	2,379,255	33.6	3,026.49	2,736	547,006	23.0	199.9	5.9	6,190.34	2.0	
New England	22,400	753,135	33.6	3,176.94	884	189,121	25.1	213.9	6.4	5,846.08	1.8	
Middle Atlantic	48,387	1,626,120	33.6	2,956.84	1,852	357,885	22.0	193.2	5.8	6,354.67	2.1	
South	111,719	4,786,027	42.8	2,674.78	7,693	1,459,774	30.5	189.8	4.4	4,717.47	1.8	
South Atlantic	55,384	2,241,437	40.5	2,695.06	3,527	660,089	29.4	187.2	4.6	4,704.99	1.7	
East South Central	20,710	1,147,627	55.4	2,510.02	1,646	348,229	30.3	211.6	3.8	4,202.60	1.7	
West South Central	35,625	1,396,963	39.2	2,739.04	2,520	451,456	32.3	179.1	4.6	5,071.24	1.9	
Midwest	101,119	4,524,718	44.7	2,813.61	5,556	1,419,108	31.4	255.4	5.7	4,750.88	1.7	
East North Central	73,242	3,297,125	45.0	2,915.16	3,981	1,038,622	31.5	260.9	5.8	4,962.15	1.7	
West North Central	27,877	1,227,593	44.0	2,546.78	1,575	380,486	31.0	241.6	5.5	4,216.88	1.7	
West	87,020	2,678,451	30.8	2,778.33	3,338	672,130	25.1	201.4	6.5	6,564.03	2.4	
Mountain	22,158	623,233	28.1	2,447.92	896	172,464	27.7	192.5	6.8	5,253.28	2.1	
Pacific	64,862	2,055,218	31.7	2,891.21	2,442	499,666	24.3	204.6	6.5	7,044.97	2.4	

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

their standard errors) for the Match indicator without any controls X_i , while the second column of numbers shows the coefficients (and their standard errors) for the Match indicator when controls for establishment industry, size

class, and age, and for the interaction of industry with size class, are added.

Because the matching is incomplete, some unmatched establishments may belong to the multinational manu-

Table 3. Difference in establishment locations for matched and unmatched firms

Region	Raw probability difference	Regression-adjusted difference
Northeast: β S.E.	¹ -0.0264 (.0012)	¹ -0.0250 (.0020)
Midwest: β S.E.	¹ .0236 (.0013)	² -.0048 (.0022)
South: β S.E.	¹ .0652 (.0015)	¹ .0504 (.0024)
West: β S.E.	¹ -.0624 (.0014)	¹ -.0206 (.0021)

¹ Significant at $p < .0001$.
² Significant at $p < .03$.
NOTE: β = coefficient; S.E. = standard error of β .
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

facturing companies in the pilot group. Thus, the coefficients on $Match_i$ are biased toward zero. Furthermore, the incompleteness of the matching is not random, both because certain kinds of establishments are missing from the firms that were matched and because it was more difficult to match certain kinds of firms. As a result, given that the locations of the missing matched establishments are not known, neither is the direction of the resulting bias in the regression coefficients known, and the reported standard errors for these coefficients understate the true uncertainty of the estimates.

After adjustment for establishment size class, industry, and age, and for the interaction of industry with size class, the matched establishments turn out to be less likely than other establishments to be located in the Midwest, but they are still disproportionately located in the South, not in the Northeast or the West.

Table 4 shows the distribution of occupations in the OES data collected in the survey's six panels from November 2003 to May 2006, within the establishments of the matched multinational manufacturers. Because the OES data come from a sample, the weights from the OES (which account for sampling probabilities, among other factors) are used to weight the entries in the table.

These establishments employ a particularly high fraction of their employees in the production occupations group, which consists of supervisors of production workers (SOC 51-1000); assemblers and fabricators (51-2000); food processing workers (51-3000); metal workers and plastic workers (51-4000); printing workers (51-5000); textile, apparel, and furnishings workers (51-6000); woodworkers (51-7000); plant and system operators (51-8000); and other production occupations (51-9000). Matched estab-

lishments employ 33.1 percent of their workers in this occupational group, while all U.S. establishments collectively employ 7.7 percent of their employees in the group.

Matched establishments also employ a higher fraction of their employees than do all U.S. establishments in the following SOC groups: management (SOC 11); business and financial (13); computer and mathematical (15); architecture and engineering (17); life, physical, and social science (19); installation, maintenance, and repair (49); and transportation and material moving occupations (53). They employ a lower fraction of their employees in other groups: education, training, and library (25); healthcare practitioner and technical (29); healthcare support (31); protective service (33); food preparation and serving (SOC 35); building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (37); personal care and service (39); sales and related (41); office and administrative support (43); and construction and extraction occupations (47).

Much of this difference in occupational distribution derives from differences in the business activities of these establishments. Matched establishments are concentrated in manufacturing industries, which disproportionately employ people in the engineering and production occupations. Indeed, within the manufacturing establishments that can be matched with the U.S.-based multinational manufacturing firms, nearly 48 percent of all employees are in production occupations and more than 10 percent are in architecture and engineering occupations.

To see how much of the difference in occupations between employees in establishments of U.S.-based multinational manufacturing firms and those in other establishments stems from differences in the industries, sizes, locations, and ages of their employing establishments, simple linear probability regressions were conducted. These regressions are of the same form as the regressions used earlier, in which the outcome variable y_i is an indicator variable for each occupation.

As in table 3, the first column of numbers in table 5 shows the coefficients (and their standard errors) for the $Match$ indicator without any controls X_i while the second column of numbers shows the coefficients (and their standard errors) for the $Match$ indicator when controls for establishment industry, size class, age, and region, and for the interaction of industry with size class, are added. The variable of interest in these regressions is the occupational classification of the employees, so the regressions are weighted by the number of employees in each establishment, as well as the final benchmark weights from the OES. Again, the standard errors calculated for these regressions understate the true standard errors because

Table 4. Civilian employment and wages for major occupational groups, all United States and matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies, all industries and manufacturing industries, fall 2003–spring 2006

Occupational group (SOC major category)	All U.S. establishments			Matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies			
	Average monthly employment	Occupational distribution (percent)	Average hourly wages	Average monthly employment	Percentage of average monthly employment for all U.S. establishments	Occupational distribution (percent)	Average hourly wages
All industries							
All occupational groups	132,614,818	100.0	\$18.84	5,638,849	4.3	100.0	\$23.74
Management (11)	5,893,403	4.4	44.20	338,606	5.7	6.0	52.48
Business and financial operations (13)	5,827,125	4.4	28.85	311,334	5.3	5.5	31.91
Computer and mathematical (15)	3,077,193	2.3	33.29	274,778	8.9	4.9	36.84
Architecture and engineering (17)	2,433,326	1.8	31.84	490,716	20.2	8.7	35.52
Life, physical, and social science (19)	1,233,302	.9	28.72	114,595	9.3	2.0	32.53
Community and social services (21)	1,749,233	1.3	18.75	2,526	.1	(¹)	18.81
Legal (23)	976,764	.7	41.04	10,166	1.0	.2	49.94
Education, training, and library (25)	8,206,455	6.2	21.79	7,938	.1	.1	25.16
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media (27)	1,727,520	1.3	22.17	41,648	2.4	.7	27.49
Healthcare practitioner and technical (29)	6,713,823	5.1	29.82	21,707	.3	.4	27.38
Healthcare support (31)	3,483,280	2.6	11.83	6,269	.2	.1	13.14
Protective service (33)	3,025,023	2.3	17.81	14,914	.5	.3	16.09
Food preparation and serving related (35)	11,029,282	8.3	8.86	20,301	.2	.4	9.06
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (37)	4,396,269	3.3	10.86	46,302	1.1	.8	12.04
Personal care and service (39)	3,249,766	2.5	11.02	9,952	.3	.2	9.93
Sales and related (41)	14,114,875	10.6	16.51	394,192	2.8	7.0	25.20
Office and administrative support (43)	23,078,144	17.4	14.60	631,016	2.7	11.2	16.87
Farming, fishing, and forestry (45)	450,042	.3	10.49	10,806	2.4	.2	12.20
Construction and extraction (47)	6,680,731	5.0	18.89	136,072	2.0	2.4	22.53
Installation, maintenance, and repair (49)	5,352,792	4.0	18.78	357,576	6.7	6.3	21.37
Production (51)	10,268,712	7.7	14.65	1,867,665	18.2	33.1	17.14
Transportation and material moving (53)	9,647,759	7.3	14.16	529,770	5.5	9.4	14.73
Manufacturing industries							
All occupational groups	14,185,767	100.0	19.35	3,746,781	26.4	100.0	22.87
Management (11)	690,667	4.9	49.47	191,354	27.7	5.1	51.49
Business and financial operations (13)	430,189	3.0	28.58	164,581	38.3	4.4	30.96
Computer and mathematical (15)	266,926	1.9	36.51	120,676	45.2	3.2	38.02
Architecture and engineering (17)	799,489	5.6	32.66	382,292	47.8	10.2	35.00
Life, physical, and social science (19)	149,884	1.1	29.43	66,945	44.7	1.8	31.20
Community and social services (21)	123	(¹)	23.82	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Legal (23)	5,509	(¹)	54.67	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Education, training, and library (25)	1,455	(¹)	26.73	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Civilian employment and wages for major occupational groups, all United States and matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies, all industries and manufacturing industries, fall 2003–spring 2006

Occupational group (SOC major category)	All U.S. establishments			Matched U.S. multinational manufacturing companies			
	Average monthly employment	Occupational distribution (percent)	Average hourly wages	Average monthly employment	Percentage of average monthly employment for all U.S. establish- ments	Occupational distribution (percent)	Average hourly wages
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media (27)	84,672	0.6	22.96	17,400	20.5	0.5	\$27.88
Healthcare practitioner and technical (29)	16,641	.1	26.38	6,750	40.6	.2	27.40
Healthcare support (31)	1,100	(¹)	13.96	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Protective service (33)	17,913	.1	15.08	7,401	41.3	.2	17.01
Food preparation and serving related (35)	36,993	.3	9.30	1,751	4.7	(¹)	10.59
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (37)	94,311	.7	11.57	19,192	20.4	.5	13.53
Personal care and service (39)	1,123	(¹)	12.73	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Sales and related (41)	430,491	3.0	28.04	63,403	14.7	1.7	32.50
Office and administrative support (43)	1,384,539	9.8	15.82	282,440	20.4	7.5	17.64
Farming, fishing, and forestry (45)	36,860	.3	11.79	8,567	23.2	.2	12.13
Construction and extraction (47)	265,280	1.9	19.42	70,537	26.6	1.9	23.58
Installation, maintenance, and repair (49)	705,450	5.0	20.33	246,026	34.9	6.6	22.22
Production (51)	7,449,077	52.5	15.00	1,785,768	24.0	47.7	17.11
Transportation and material moving (53)	1,317,075	9.3	13.42	307,194	23.3	8.2	14.91

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.

² Value does not meet BEA or BLS publication criteria.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics survey.

the matching is incomplete and the incompleteness is not random.

After controls are added for establishment industry, size class, age, and region, and for the interaction of industry with size class, the largest multinational manufacturers remain somewhat more likely to employ workers in the architecture and engineering; computer and mathematical; and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. However, production workers are *less* likely to be employed in these matched establishments. These findings are consistent with the notion that multinational manufacturing employers have shifted some of their less skilled production work to plants overseas while retaining more skilled work in the United States. The findings are also consistent with the hypothesis that more productive firms with more highly skilled employees are more likely to become multinational firms.

The difference in wages between U.S.-based multinational manufacturers and other employers is examined with the use of similar controls. The following tabulation shows the

results of regressions using various control variables X_i to examine the impact on wages of matching to the BEA firm data (all coefficients β are significant at $p < .0001$):

Category	β	Standard error of β
Raw wage difference.....	\$2,690.50	(38.36)
Regression adjusted for—		
Census region.....	2,697.76	(38.36)
Size class of establishment.....	2,597.10	(38.36)
Age of establishment.....	2,455.55	(27.02)
Industry group.....	2,099.36	(38.88)
Specific industry.....	1,916.71	(39.69)
All control variables.....	1,673.41	(28.15)

In these regressions, the outcome variable y_i is the monthly wage bill per employee for all establishments. The first row of numbers shows the coefficient for the Match indicator without any controls X_i : U.S. parent firms of multinational manufacturers pay monthly wage bills per employee that are \$2,690.50 per month higher than those paid by other establishments.

Occupational group (SOC major category)	Raw probability difference	Regression-adjusted difference
Management (11): β S.E.	¹ .0163 (.0002)	¹ .0064 (.0003)
Business and financial (13): β S.E.	¹ .0118 (.0002)	¹ .0044 (.0003)
Computer and mathematical (15): β S.E.	¹ .0267 (.0002)	¹ .0071 (.0002)
Architecture and engineering (17): β S.E.	¹ .0717 (.0002)	¹ .0229 (.0002)
Life, physical, and social science (19): β S.E.	¹ .0115 (.0001)	¹ .0043 (.0001)
Community and social services (21): β S.E.	¹ -.0133 (.0001)	-.0002 (.0001)
Legal (23): β S.E.	¹ -.0058 (.0001)	¹ -.0044 (.0001)
Education, training, and library (25): β S.E.	¹ -.0632 (.0003)	² -.0007 (.0002)
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media (27): β S.E.	¹ -.0059 (.0001)	¹ -.0024 (.0002)
Healthcare practitioner and technical (29): β S.E.	¹ -.0489 (.0002)	¹ -.0018 (.0003)
Healthcare support (31): β S.E.	¹ -.0263 (.0002)	¹ -.0007 (.0002)
Protective service (33): β S.E.	¹ -.0211 (.0002)	¹ -.0016 (.0002)
Food preparation and serving related (35): β S.E.	¹ -.0831 (.0003)	¹ -.0027 (.0002)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (37): β S.E.	¹ -.0261 (.0002)	¹ -.0024 (.0002)
Personal care and service (39): β S.E.	¹ -.0238 (.0002)	¹ -.0020 (.0002)
Sales and related (41): β S.E.	¹ -.0382 (.0003)	¹ .0057 (.0004)
Office and administrative support (43): β S.E.	¹ -.0649 (.0004)	¹ -.0183 (.0005)
Farming, fishing, and forestry (45): β S.E.	¹ -.0015 (.0001)	¹ -.0015 (.0001)
Construction and extraction (47): β S.E.	¹ -.0274 (.0002)	¹ -.0055 (.0002)

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupational group (SOC major category)	Raw probability difference	Regression adjusted difference
Installation, maintenance, and repair (49): β S.E.	¹ .0241 (.0002)	¹ .0103 (.0003)
Production (51): β S.E.	¹ .2651 (.0003)	¹ -.0088 (.0003)
Transportation and material moving (53): β S.E.	¹ .0221 (.0003)	¹ -.0080 (.0003)

¹ Significant at $p < .03$.
² Significant at $p < .0001$.
NOTE: β = coefficient; S.E. = standard error of β.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics survey.

Successive rows of numbers show that controlling for region has a negligible impact on this wage difference, whereas controlling instead for establishment size class, age, and industry has a more substantial effect. Controlling for the industry groups shown in table 1 reduces the wage difference to \$2,099.36, whereas controlling instead for specific six-digit NAICS industry categories reduces the wage difference even further, to \$1,916.71. Adjusting for all controls X_i (as well as for the interaction between industry groups and establishment size class) shows a monthly wage bill per employee that is \$1,673.41 higher in the establishments of U.S. parent firms of multinational manufacturers.

These estimates from regressions of establishment-level data show the differences in monthly wage bills per employee between establishments that belong to multinational manufacturing companies and other establishments. However, some establishments have more workers than other establishments, so the difference between average wages at matched and unmatched employers is not the same as the difference between average wages received by employees of matched and unmatched employers. Accordingly, to calculate the difference in monthly wage bills per employee between employees of establishments that belong to multinational manufacturing companies and employees of other establishments, the same regressions are performed, with the establishments weighted by their employment.

As shown in table 6, the average employee of a multinational manufacturer is paid a monthly wage bill that is \$2,290.59 higher than the employees of other employ-

ers. After establishment characteristics (region, size class, age, specific industry, and industry group interacted with size class) are controlled for, this wage premium falls to \$1,071.41 per month, smaller than the coefficient found in the unweighted regression. The difference in coefficients between the weighted and unweighted regressions suggests that the difference in wages between matched and unmatched establishments is greater in establishments with fewer employees.

The OES data also can be used in wage regressions. Here, y_i is the hourly wage level for each (weighted) employee. Regressions on the OES data show that the U.S. parent firms of multinational manufacturers pay hourly wages that are \$5.11 higher than those of other employers. (See table 6.) However, after controls are added for establishment region, size class, age, and specific industry, and for the interaction between industry group and size class, the difference falls to \$1.57, and after further controls are added for workers' occupations, the difference falls to \$1.20.

To compare the results obtained here with those of Doms and Jensen, regressions of the logarithm of wages were run separately for production and nonproduction workers. (For the comparison, production workers were defined as those employed in the major occupational categories 33, 37, 43, 47, 49, 51, and 53 in the weighted OES

data.) With establishment age, specific industry, and census division controlled for, the wage premium for production workers in the establishments of multinational manufacturers compared with that for production workers in other large establishments is nearly 5 percent and in other small establishments is about 13 percent. Analogous wage premiums are smaller for nonproduction workers in the establishments of multinational manufacturers. These estimates are similar to, but somewhat smaller than, the wage differences documented by Doms and Jensen between multinational and domestic manufacturing firms in 1987.

Even with establishment characteristics and workers' occupations controlled for, the results presented here show that the establishments matched with large multinational manufacturing firms pay their employees higher wages than do other establishments in the United States. However, the question remains, *Why* do the establishments of these firms pay higher wages? In one study, Raymond Mataloni found that U.S. establishments of large multinational manufacturing firms have higher levels of labor productivity than other U.S. establishments have.¹² It is also possible that these multinational firms have the same global levels of labor productivity as other firms, but have systematically moved their lower skilled work—particularly their lower skilled production work—overseas, leaving higher skilled, more productive, and more highly paid work in the United States.

Future work

The research presented here has combined firm identifiers from the BEA 2004 Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad with BLS microdata on employment in establishments of these firms, for a pilot group of the largest U.S.-based multinational manufacturing companies. Other information collected in the BEA survey, such as the magnitude or the destination countries of these companies' foreign investments, has not yet been used. This information would facilitate an examination, for example, of whether there are differences in the occupational distribution of U.S. employees between multinational manufacturing firms with investments overseas in high-wage countries and those with investments overseas in low-wage countries. BLS and BEA researchers are working to combine the BLS

Table 6. Difference in wage premium between matched and unmatched establishments¹

Dataset	Wage measure	Raw wage difference	Regression-adjusted difference (without occupation)	Regression-adjusted difference (including occupation)
QCEW	Monthly wage bill per employee: β S.E.	² \$2,690.50 (38.36)	² \$1,673.41 (28.15)	(³) ...
	Monthly wage bill per employee, employment weighted: β S.E.	² 2,290.59 (7.07)	² 1,071.41 (9.72)	(³) ...
OES survey	Hourly wages per employee: β S.E.	² 5.11 (0.02)	² 1.57 (0.02)	² \$1.20 (0.02)

¹ Coefficients of the logarithm of wages show a pattern similar to that of the coefficients of wages and are available from the authors upon request.

² Significant at $p < .0001$.

³ Coefficients cannot be calculated because the QCEW does not collect data on occupations.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Occupational Employment Statistics survey.

microdata collected in the OES Survey with the data items collected in the BEA Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad.

Recent economic literature on international trade has emphasized the importance of heterogeneity among multinational firms in understanding how those firms structure their international operations.¹³ Stephen Yeaple, for example, shows that multinational firms tend to be more productive than other firms and multinational firms that are more productive own affiliates in a larger number of countries.¹⁴ In combining BLS establishment-level data with BEA firm-level data on the domestic and foreign

operations of these firms, it will be possible to examine how the activities of multinational manufacturers correspond to their employment structure in the United States. The activities measured by BEA include the magnitude and scope of foreign direct investment, the amount of intrafirm trade, the destination countries for foreign direct investment, the companies' degree of "global engagement," their trade in services, and so forth. The collaboration described here between BEA and BLS will enable researchers in both agencies to analyze the occupations and wage structures of U.S.-based multinational firms by the characteristics of their international activities. □

Notes

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¹ See "Direct Investment Concepts," *U.S. International Transaction Accounts: Concepts and Estimation Methods* (Bureau of Economic Analysis, June 2011), pp. 76–77, http://www.bea.gov/international/concepts_estimation_methods.htm.

² Mark E. Doms and J. Bradford Jensen, "Comparing Wages, Skills, and Productivity between Domestically and Foreign-owned Manufacturing Establishments in the United States," in Robert E. Baldwin, Robert E. Lipsey, and J. David Richardson, eds., *Geography and Ownership as Bases for Economic Accounting* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1998).

³ See Sourafel Girma, Richard Anthony Kneller, and Mauro Pisu, "Exports versus FDI: An Empirical Test," *Review of World Economics*, July 2005, pp. 193–218; Keith Head and John Ries, "Heterogeneity and the FDI versus export decisions of Japanese manufacturers," *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, December 2003, pp. 448–467; Eiichi Tomiura, "Foreign Outsourcing, Exporting, and FDI: A Productivity Comparison at the Firm Level," *Journal of International Economics*, May 2007, pp. 113–127; and Raymond J. Mataloni, Jr., *The Productivity Advantage and Global Scope of U.S. Manufacturing Firms*, BEA Working Paper WP2011–02 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 2011).

⁴ See Andrew Bernard and J. Bradford Jensen, "Exceptional Exporter Performance: Cause, Effect, or Both?" *Journal of International Economics*, February 1999, pp. 1–25; and Mataloni, *The Productivity Advantage*.

⁵ "Off-Shoring: An Elusive Phenomenon" (Washington, DC, National Academy of Public Administration, 2006), <http://www.napawash.org/publications-reports/off-shoring-an-elusive-phenomenon>; "Off-Shoring: How Big Is It?" (Washington, DC, National Academy of Public Administration, 2006), <http://www.napawash.org/publications-reports/off-shoring-how-big-is-it>; and "Off-Shoring: What Are Its Effects?" (Washington, DC, National

Academy of Public Administration, 2007), <http://www.napawash.org/publications-reports/off-shoring-what-are-its-effects-2>.

⁶ The Internal Revenue Service assigns the EIN, or Federal tax ID number, to identify a business entity. Most large companies with many establishments report more than one EIN to the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The one or two EINs that companies report to BEA in the Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad generally match only a fraction of these large companies' establishments.

⁷ The midpoints used for the wage bands in the OES survey are based on the exact distribution of wages in the National Compensation Survey. (For more information, see *Handbook of Methods* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2008), chapter 3, "Occupational Employment Statistics," pp. 1–26, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch3.pdf>, especially p. 16.)

⁸ In the OES survey, smaller establishments are sampled with lesser probability than larger establishments and are then given larger weights in calculating estimates.

⁹ Doms and Jensen, "Comparing Wages, Skills, and Productivity."

¹⁰ Using the same aggregation of industry groups as in table 1.

¹¹ The age of each establishment is the number of years that the establishment has been observed to have positive employment in the QCEW. Because the QCEW data are linked longitudinally back to the first quarter of 1990, an indicator variable is added for establishments which had positive employment at that time.

¹² Mataloni, "The Productivity Advantage."

¹³ See Stephen R. Yeaple, "Firm Heterogeneity and the Structure of U.S. Multinational Activity: An Empirical Analysis," *Journal of International Economics*, July 2009, pp. 206–215; Susan E. Feinberg and Michael P. Keane, "Intrafirm Trade of U.S. MNCs: Findings and Implications for Models and Policies toward Trade and Investment," in Theodore H. Moran, Edward M. Graham, and Magnus Blomström (eds.), *Does Foreign Direct Investment Promote Development?* (Washington, DC, Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2005); and Andrew Bernard and J. Bradford Jensen, "Firm Structure, Multinationals, and Manufacturing Plant Deaths," *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, May 2007, pp. 193–204.

¹⁴ Yeaple, "Firm Heterogeneity."

The construction boom and bust in New York City

During the construction boom that began in 2000, construction employment rose later and with more intensity in New York City than in the Nation as a whole, while the eventual construction bust was later but less severe in the City than nationally; the City's gains and losses were concentrated in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens

Rachel S. Friedman

The real estate boom and bust of the 2000–2010 decade reshaped New York City's building landscape and, with it, the City's construction industry. During this decade, the City's construction industry first gained 12,980 jobs and then lost 20,803. While similar booms and busts occurred nationally, the rise and fall in New York City's construction employment differed from the Nation's in both length and timing.

Using employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW),¹ this report provides a borough-wide analysis of the labor market effects of the real estate boom and bust on New York City from 2000 to 2010. In particular, the analysis focuses on how changes in the City's real estate market affected the local construction sector, and looks specifically at three subsectors: construction of buildings, heavy and civil engineering construction, and specialty trade contractors.²

Quarterly data from the QCEW program were chosen because they provided the most detailed picture of the construction industry and allowed for analysis of countywide contributions to changes in New York City's labor market.³ The mid-year of 2000 was selected as a starting

point because a number of observers believe that the boom got underway about that time.⁴ By using data that goes through mid-2010, this report analyzes New York City construction employment throughout a decade of change.⁵

The boom in New York City

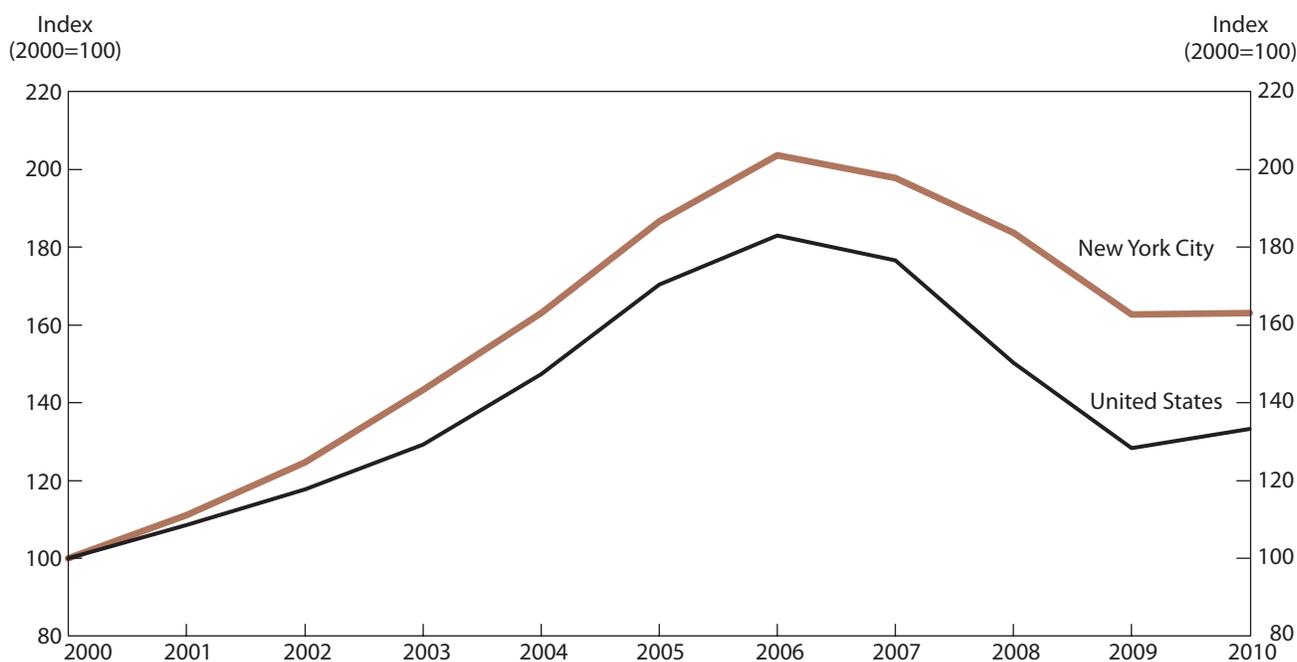
From June 2000 through June 2006, the price of residential housing in the New York City area doubled.⁶ (See chart 1.) Throughout the period, prices rose, with one of the larger increases occurring in 2005. Driving this price increase in 2004 and later years were gains in employment and income in both the financial and legal services industries.⁷ Furthermore, low interest rates and wider availability of loans and mortgages also contributed to increased demand and concomitant higher prices for residential housing.

These higher prices triggered an expansion of the construction industry in New York City. While expenditures for new residential housing units rose during the early years of the decade, it is noteworthy that between June 2004 and June 2008, spending on new projects increased from \$211 million to \$1.5 billion.⁸ As a result, residential housing increased by 14,358 units in the City over the 4-year period.⁹

At the county level, the majority of the City's residential building activity was con-

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Chart 1. S&P/Case-Shiller® home price indices, New York City and United States, 2000–2010



NOTE: Data for New York City are for June of each year; U.S. data are for the second quarter of each year.
SOURCE: BLS chart made by author's rebasing of Standard & Poor's underlying indices.

concentrated in New York (known as the borough of Manhattan), Kings (Brooklyn), and Queens counties. From 2004 to 2008, these three counties showed large increases in spending (\$525 million, \$458 million, and \$300 million, respectively) and in newly-constructed units (5,448, 6,338, and 3,036). Richmond County (known as Staten Island) followed the trend but with smaller increases in spending and housing permits, while Bronx County exhibited declines in both measures of building activity over the 4-year period.

Although new residential building activity increased early in the decade, employment in New York City's construction industry fell for 3 years following the 2001 recession, dropping by 11,598, or 9.5 percent. However, beginning in 2004, employment in the City's construction industry rebounded. From June 2004 to June 2008, total employment in construction for all five counties rose by 20,071, or 18.3 percent. (See table 1.)

Within the sector, the specialty trade contractors subsector saw the largest increase over the 4-year period, adding 10,281 positions. Spurred by the expansion of the residential housing market, the construc-

tion of buildings subsector added 9,809 jobs between 2004 and 2008. Although this subsector had a smaller increase, it recorded a larger percent change (37.4 percent, compared to 13.6 percent for specialty trade). In comparison, the heavy and civil engineering construction subsector lost 19 jobs over the period.

At the county level, growth in the City's jobs for construction workers was largely concentrated in New York, Queens, and Kings Counties. New York County experienced the greatest spike in employment over the 4-year period, adding 8,200 positions.¹⁰ Two-thirds of Manhattan's new construction jobs were in the construction of buildings industry, while gains in specialty trade contractors accounted for the remaining third. Queens had the second largest numeric increase in employment, up 5,699. In both Queens and Kings Counties, job increases from 2004 to 2008 were concentrated in specialty trade contractors.

The national boom

Nationally, as in New York City, housing prices appreciated rapidly from 2000 through 2006, reflecting increases in demand. (See chart 1.) One difference between the United

Table 1. New York City construction employment, June, 2004, 2008, and 2010

Industry and area	NAICS code	Level			Change	
		2004	2008	2010	2004–2008	2008–2010
New York City¹						
Construction	23	109,974	130,045	109,242	20,071	-20,803
Construction of buildings	236	26,199	36,008	29,428	9,809	-6,580
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	8,224	8,205	10,123	-19	1,918
Specialty trade contractors	238	75,551	85,832	69,691	10,281	-16,141
Bronx County						
Construction	23	10,252	11,403	9,584	1,151	-1,819
Construction of buildings	236	1,446	1,852	1,635	406	-217
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	574	1,170	1,217	596	47
Specialty trade contractors	238	8,232	8,381	6,732	149	-1,649
Kings County						
Construction	23	22,757	27,004	22,833	4,247	-4,171
Construction of buildings	236	5,567	6,907	6,034	1,340	-873
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1,047	1,666	1,467	619	-199
Specialty trade contractors	238	16,143	18,431	15,332	2,288	-3,099
New York County						
Construction	23	29,164	37,364	30,107	8,200	-7,257
Construction of buildings	236	10,829	16,279	11,874	5,450	-4,405
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1,512	1,599	2,816	87	1,217
Specialty trade contractors	238	16,823	19,486	15,417	2,663	-4,069
Queens County						
Construction	23	41,276	49,975	40,782	5,699	-6,193
Construction of buildings	236	7,370	9,368	8,733	1,998	-635
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4,362	3,235	4,069	-1,127	834
Specialty trade contractors	238	29,544	34,372	27,980	4,828	-6,392
Richmond County						
Construction	23	6,525	7,299	5,936	774	-1,363
Construction of buildings	236	987	1,602	1,152	615	-450
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	729	535	554	-194	19
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,809	5,162	4,230	353	-932

¹ New York City is composed of five counties: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond. Data for New York City were calculated as the sum of these five counties.

NOTE: Employment data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment

and Wages program. Data are for private industry only and exclude workers not covered by Unemployment Insurance or Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

States and New York City was that subprime loans were more prevalent in the Nation as a whole.¹¹

Stronger demand triggered, with a lag, increases in the supply of housing. Employment in the national construction industry dipped after the recession in 2001, but by 2003, when employment was at its lowest, it was only slightly below its level of 2000. Beginning in 2003, a year prior to the rebound in employment in New York City, national employment increased by 14.9 percent, peaking in 2006. (See chart 2.)

As was the case in New York City, specialty trade contractors accounted for the largest share of the additional jobs, but unlike New York, heavy and civil engineering also experienced substantial job growth. Despite this difference, employment in New York City's construction industry increased by a larger percentage (18.3 percent) over a longer period (2004 through 2008).

The national boom also was different from the City's boom with respect to the relationship between housing prices and construction employment. While national employment peaked with housing prices (as measured by the S&P/Case-Shiller® Home Price Index), employment in New York City continued to rise for 2 years after prices

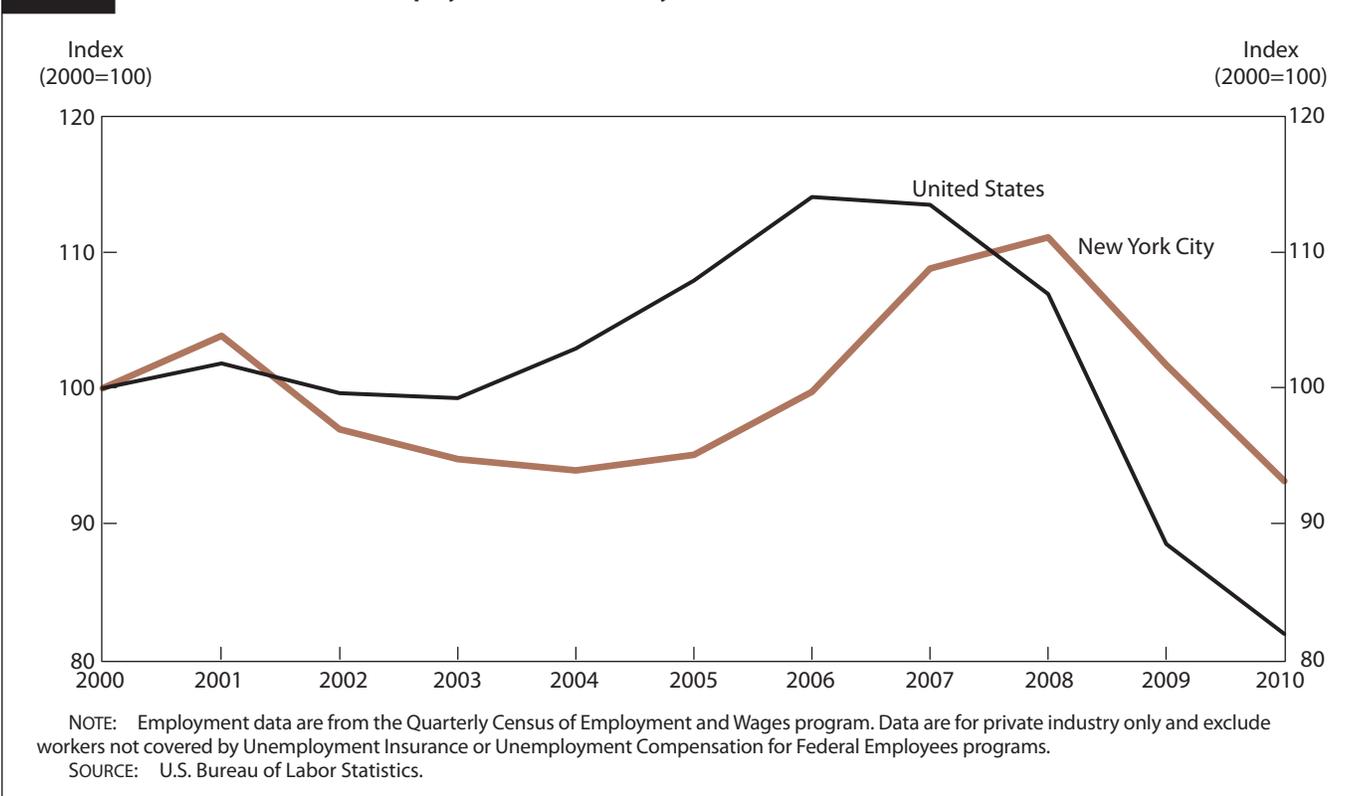
peaked before ultimately joining the national downward cycle.

The bust in New York City

In 2006, the real estate bubble burst, sending housing prices across the United States on a downward spiral. Although housing prices in New York City also fell after 2006, the decline in property values was more moderate. Between June 2006 and June 2008, housing prices depreciated by 9.8 percent in New York City, while nationally the decline was 17.9 percent.¹² (See chart 1.)

During this 2-year period, falling real estate prices and rising subprime mortgage delinquencies nationwide set into motion a series of events that included the implosion of financial giants such as Lehman Brothers and Bear Stearns, the government-aided rescue of AIG (American International Group, Inc.), and the contraction of global credit markets.¹³ (It is important to note the connection between the credit crunch, which is one aspect of this crisis, and the construction industry, whose health relies on the ability of homebuyers and businesses to access mortgages and various types of loans.) Together, declining

Chart 2. Indices of construction employment, New York City and United States, June, 2000–2010



housing prices and diminished access to credit ended the construction boom in New York City in 2008.

From June 2008, when new construction projects were at their height, to June 2009, spending on new residential housing units in New York City dropped by 91 percent to \$136 million; the drop in new construction spending translated into 15,927 fewer housing starts in New York City in June 2009 compared with 2008. These were the lowest figures recorded over the 10-year period. The number of dollars spent on new housing increased only slightly over the next year, reaching \$174 million in June 2010, and only 1,487 new units received permits.

This citywide decline in spending and permits was largely concentrated in New York, Kings, and Queens Counties. New York and Kings experienced the largest drops in spending and new units with decreases of \$481 million and 5,178 units, and \$470 million and 6,736 units, respectively. Queens followed with declines of \$345 million and 3,644 units. Richmond County showed smaller decreases in spending and permits, while Bronx County experienced a moderate increase in both measures. Although spending in New York City increased slightly over the year, it continued to decline through 2010 in New York and Richmond.

The contraction of the construction industry resulted in a decrease in employment of 16.0 percent from June 2008 to June 2010. (See chart 2.) Of the 20,803 jobs lost, 16,141 (78 percent of the positions) were in the specialty trade contractors subsector. The building construction subsector recorded a smaller loss, 6,580 jobs. The heavy and civil engineering construction subsector was unaffected by the collapse of demand for residential housing, and it added 1,918 positions between 2008 and 2010.

A closer look at the counties shows that the largest declines were spread across New York, Queens, and Kings Counties. Combined, these three counties lost 17,621 positions from June 2008 to June 2010. In Queens and Kings Counties, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the decline, but in New York County the majority

of the losses were shared equally by building construction and specialty trade contractors.

The national bust

In contrast to New York City where employment plunged immediately after peaking, decreases at the national level were more moderate during the first two years after employment peaked. However, from June 2008 to June 2010, the national rate of decline in construction employment outpaced the rate in the City (down 23.4 percent nationwide, compared with a 16.0 percent drop locally). Some observers have noted that the greater extent of subprime lending at the national level resulted in higher rates of foreclosure, which in turn further diminished the demand for new housing.¹⁴ The reduced demand for construction at the national level resulted in construction employment in 2010 being 18.1 percent below its level of 2000. By contrast, construction employment in New York City in June 2010 was 6.7 percent below its decade-earlier level.

WHILE THE RISE AND FALL OF HOUSING PRICES IN NEW YORK CITY matched the timing of the national boom and bust, New York City's construction industry lagged national employment trends during periods both of growth and decline. In addition, local employment experienced a longer expansion and a larger percentage increase. During the boom, most of the City's new residential housing was built in New York, Kings, and Queens Counties. Not surprisingly, a large portion of the construction jobs added during the boom and lost during the bust also was concentrated in these three counties. Although there were low levels of building activity and construction employment in 2010, history has shown that construction in New York City is a cyclical industry, indicating that the sector will undoubtedly rebound. However, when the next upturn will begin is yet to be determined. □

Notes

¹ The data are derived from summaries of employment of workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies.

² According to the NAICS manual, the construction of buildings subsector (NAICS 236), at times referred to in this report as building construction, comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction of buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. The heavy and civil engineering construction subsector (NAICS 237) comprises establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineer-

ing projects (e.g., highways and dams), and specialty trade contractors, whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such projects. The specialty trade contractors subsector (NAICS 238) comprises establishments whose primary activity is performing specific activities (e.g., pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work) involved in building construction or other activities that are similar for all types of construction but that are not responsible for the entire project.

³ While data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program are more current, they are not available for all three detailed

industries for New York City.

⁴ New York University's Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy used 2000 as the starting point of the boom in New York City. See the Center's *State of New York City's Housing & Neighborhoods 2009*, at furmancenter.org/research/sonychan/2009-report (visited August 3, 2010). "House of cards," a special report on property in the May 31, 2003 issue of the *Economist*, noted a rapid surge in house prices after 2000 in the United States and many other countries. See <http://www.economist.com/node/1794873> (visited October 24, 2011). George A. Akerlof and Robert J. Shiller contend that the boom in housing prices in the United States began at some point in the late 1990s and was well underway by 2000. See Akerlof and Shiller, *Animal Spirits: How Human Psychology Drives the Economy, and Why it Matters for Global Capitalism* (Princeton University Press), 2009.

⁵ Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.

⁶ The S&P/Case-Shiller[®] Home Price Index for the New York City area was used as a measure of price inflation. The index for New York rose from 106.00 to 215.83 between June 2000 and June 2006. Home Price Index data can be found at www.standardandpoors.com/indices.

⁷ See "Causes and Consequences of New York City's Residential Building Boom" in the Furman Center's report, *State of New York City's Housing & Neighborhoods 2009*, furmancenter.org/research/sonychan/2009-report (visited August 3, 2010).

⁸ See the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml> for all permit and spending data cited in this report. This figure is the projected cost of construction for new residential housing units and does not include continuing costs from previous

housing starts.

⁹ In this article, new residential housing is measured by the total number of residential housing permits issued by the City of New York. Data on non-residential construction spending and permits were not available for New York City.

¹⁰ While data from the Bureau's QCEW program showed that New York County exhibited the largest gains in employment over the period, James Parrot of the Fiscal Policy Institute suggests that there is significant underreporting in Queens County's housing construction industry. For further reading on this subject, see "The underground economy in the New York City Affordable Housing Construction Industry," *Fiscal Policy Institute*, April 17, 2007, http://www.fiscalpolicy.org/publications2007/FPI_AffordableHousingApril2007.pdf (visited October 7, 2010).

¹¹ The percentage of subprime mortgages given nationwide was double that for New York City. Ebiere Okah and James Orr, "Subprime Mortgage Lending in New York City: Prevalence and Performance," *Federal Reserve Bank of New York Staff Reports*, February 2010, http://www.newyorkfed.org/research/staff_reports/sr432.html (visited August 23, 2010).

¹² See the Case-Shiller[®] indices, available at www.standardandpoors.com/indices.

¹³ See James R. Barth, *The Rise and Fall of the U.S. Mortgage and Credit Markets: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Meltdown*, Milken Institute (Hoboken, NJ, John Wiley & Sons, 2009).

¹⁴ One in every 144 U.S. housing units filed for foreclosure in the second quarter of 2010, compared with 1 in every 629 housing units in New York State. See RealtyTrac, www.realtytrac.com (visited March 8, 2011).

Pay premiums among major industry groups in New York City

Although workers in New York City continue to earn substantially more on average than workers in lower-cost areas, most of the rise in New York City's pay premium is attributable to growth in average pay in the financial activities industries; despite a 2007–2009 decline, the financial activities pay premium nearly doubled during the 1990–2009 period

Lisa Boily

New York City's pay premium—the percent by which people who work in the combined five counties of New York City were paid above the national average—has risen substantially since 1990.¹ Employees in New York City earned an average of \$34,381 in 1990, which was 46 percent above the national average, and earned \$73,845 in 2009, 62 percent above the national average.² After adjustment for inflation, average annual earnings of New Yorkers rose 26 percent over the 19-year period, while the earnings of U.S. workers rose 18 percent. In the City's financial activities industries, the growth in pay premiums was even more pronounced, rising from 83 percent in 1990 to 163 percent in 2009, with average annual pay among employees in New York financial firms rising from \$52,227 to \$183,925 over the same period. (See table 1.)

Given the City's widely acknowledged high cost of living, it is no surprise that, on average, people who work in New York City earned more than those in the Nation as a whole, nor is it any surprise that the City's financial activities employees earned significantly more than the national average for employees in the financial activities supersector. What is less clear is how the vast majority of people—those who worked outside the financial activi-

ties supersector, which is defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as the finance and insurance sector plus the real estate and rental and leasing sector—shared in the overall pay premium growth. This report uses data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)³ to shed light on how New York City's pay premium growth affected the pay of employees in both financial activities and non-financial activities. QCEW wage data are particularly well-suited for examining this relationship because they include cash payments, such as bonuses and profit distributions, as well as base wages and salaries. This comprehensive picture of total cash compensation is important when analyzing pay relationships in the financial activities supersector, where bonuses can represent a significant percentage of overall pay.

Because the QCEW produces county-level data, New York City data were generated by combining information for the city's component counties: Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn), New York (Manhattan), Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island). This report provides a close examination of employment and wages in New York City's five largest supersectors.⁴ For each of the supersectors examined, employment and wages in the City are compared with employment and wages in the supersector for the Nation as a whole. The resulting pay premium, therefore, is the New York City premium paid compared to

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Table 1. Employment and wages for employees in New York City by selected BLS supersectors, 1990 and 2009 annual averages

Supersector	Employment ¹		Wages ²			
	Level	As a percent of U.S. employment in supersector	Total wages (thousands)	Average annual wages	As a percent of U.S. total wages in supersector	New York City pay premium ³
Total						
1990	3,488,340	3.2	\$119,930,992	\$34,381	4.7	46
2009	3,568,105	2.8	263,485,632	73,845	4.5	62
Financial activities						
1990	507,241	7.5	26,491,545	52,227	13.7	83
2009	426,660	5.6	78,473,336	183,925	14.8	163
Total except financial activities ⁴						
1990	2,981,099	2.9	93,439,447	31,344	3.9	35
2009	3,141,445	2.6	185,012,296	58,894	3.5	34
Construction						
1990	112,261	2.2	4,209,125	37,494	3.1	42
2009	117,331	2.0	8,114,617	69,160	2.8	40
Trade, transportation, and utilities						
1990	584,995	2.6	17,555,629	30,010	3.7	41
2009	535,873	2.2	25,724,522	48,005	2.7	26
Information						
1990	164,989	5.9	7,725,438	46,824	8.8	47
2009	148,479	5.3	15,230,865	102,579	7.6	44
Professional and business services						
1990	474,743	4.5	19,305,612	40,665	6.8	49
2009	550,036	3.3	50,322,390	91,489	5.2	57
Education and health services						
1990	457,465	4.3	12,046,007	26,332	5.0	16
2009	701,754	3.8	33,573,780	47,843	4.3	11
Leisure and hospitality						
1990	209,895	2.2	4,010,258	19,106	4.2	88
2009	304,332	2.3	10,840,555	35,621	4.4	88
Other services						
1990	121,976	3.5	2,614,779	21,437	4.8	36
2009	141,960	3.2	5,979,276	42,119	4.7	46
Government						
1990	589,209	3.3	19,209,764	32,603	4.3	29
2009	547,961	2.5	30,609,183	55,860	3.0	17

¹ Excludes workers not covered by Unemployment Insurance or Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs.

² Includes non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans and stock options.

³ The pay premium can be calculated in the following ways:

$(\text{N.Y.C. share of U.S. total wages} - \text{N.Y.C. share of U.S. employment}) / \text{N.Y.C. share of U.S. employment} \times 100$

$[(\text{N.Y.C. average wage} / \text{U.S. average wage}) \times 100] - 100$
Pay premiums were calculated using unrounded data.

⁴ "Total except financial activities" includes the natural resources and mining supersector and the manufacturing supersector which are not shown separately because data are not available for these industries for Richmond County.

NOTE: Data for each of the BLS supersectors shown, except for government, are for private industry only.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

the wages in the same supersector nationally.

The analysis begins with a focus on financial activities employment in the private sector. Then employment for all industries (both private and public sector) excluding the financial activities supersector is examined. (See table 1.) These non-financial industries accounted for 88 percent of New York City employment in 2009. Non-financial-activities employment is further subdivided into the following private-sector industries: education and health services; professional and business services; and trade, transportation, and utilities. Finally, the government supersector is examined. A brief discussion of real wage growth—that is, wages deflated by the Consumer Price Index—for both financial and non-financial industries over the 19-year period concludes the analysis.

Pay premiums by supersector

Financial activities. Throughout the period studied, the financial activities supersector was the single largest contributor to New York City's wage base. In 2009, this supersector alone accounted for 30 percent of the City's total wages. New York's financial supersector demonstrated great volatility in terms of its share of the Nation's financial activities wages, as demonstrated by chart 1. Cyclical changes included a rebound after the 1990–1991 recession, followed by a gradual build-up to the 2001 peak. Then the 2001 recession brought about a steep decline that was followed by a post-recession build-up beginning in 2003 and peaking in 2007. Finally, the effects of the most recent recession are clearly visible with the 2009 wage share decline. Nearly all of the upward movements in wage share during the 1990–2009 period were the result of increases in total wages in the financial activities supersector in New York City.

The financial activities supersector has followed the trend of the City's employment base as a whole by demonstrating, as also shown on chart 1, a gradual decline in its share of the Nation's employment. The percent difference between the supersector's relative wages and relative employment, which for the purposes of this report is called a pay premium, has also varied widely over this period. Reflecting this volatility, the premium was lowest in 1990 at 83 percent and highest in 2007 at 208 percent, clearly a substantial increase. Even considering the premium-dampening effects of the most recent recession, the City's financial activities supersector has benefited greatly from its steady hold

on its share of the Nation's financial activities wages, in spite of the fact that the City's overall employment share is in decline and the financial activities supersector itself has lost 16 percent of its employment since 1990. (See table 1.)

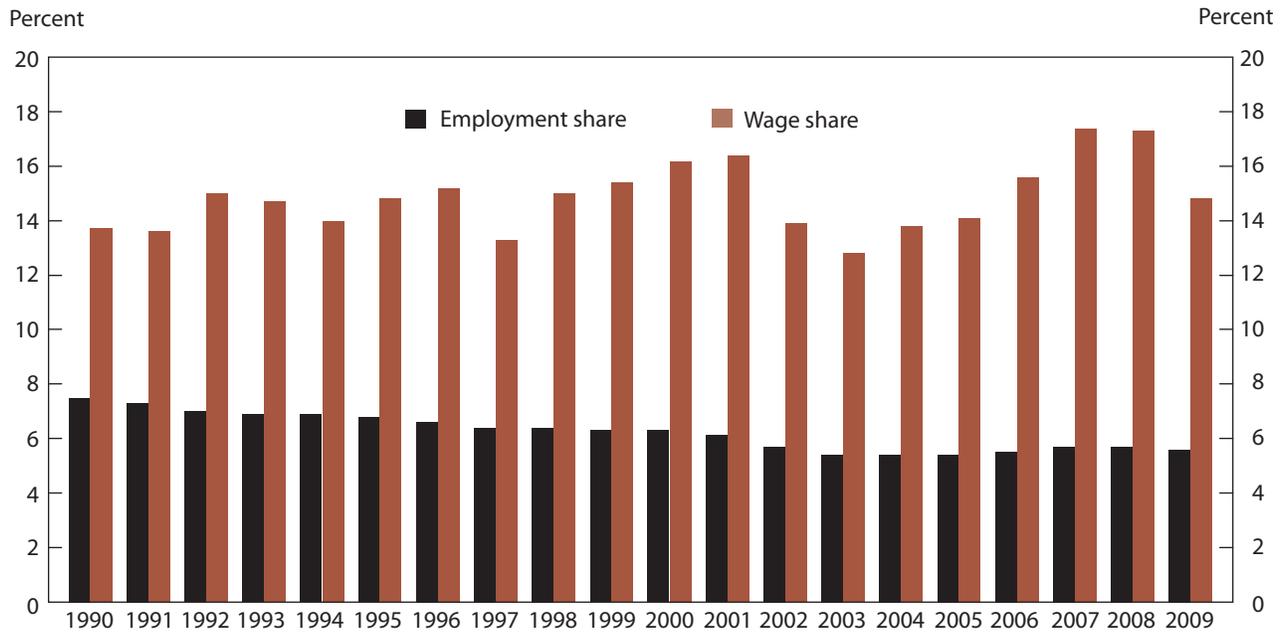
As noted earlier, most New York City employees work in supersectors other than financial activities. As shown in chart 2, New York City's share of the Nation's non-financial-activities wages and employment is much smaller than that of financial activities. Also, both employment and wage shares in the non-financial-activities industries were relatively flat over the 19-year period. Removing financial activities employment and wages from the equation, the City shows remarkable stability in its shares of both employment and wages over time, with employment shares declining only 0.3 percentage point and wage shares declining 0.4 percentage point between 1990 and 2009. Even so, there is a premium paid to the City's non-financial-activities employees. That premium also shows remarkable stability, remaining in a narrow band of 33-to-38 percent over the period studied.

From 1990 to 2009, employees who worked outside of financial activities saw a 1.0-percentage-point drop in their pay premium, compared to the overall growth of 16 percentage points for employees in all industries combined. That is, the 88 percent of City employees who worked outside the financial activities supersector did not benefit, on average, from the run-up of the City's pay premium over the period examined.

Education and health services. The consistency in pay premiums over time does not hold, however, when individual supersectors are evaluated. In contrast to financial activities, the education and health services supersector experienced a slight percentage decline in both employment share (down 0.5 percentage point) and wage share (down 0.7 percentage point) since 1990. This supersector has seen a 5-percentage-point drop in its pay premium since 1990, from 16 to 11 percent. Although employment growth within the education and health supersector was slower in New York City than in the Nation as a whole, education and health continued to account for an increasing share of employment in New York City, growing from 13 percent in 1990 to 20 percent in 2009. BLS projections indicate that healthcare nationally will generate 3.2 million new wage and salary jobs between 2008 and 2018, more than any other industry. Moreover, 10 of the 20 fastest-growing occupations are related to healthcare.⁵ Meanwhile, the education sector is projected to grow at a rate slightly above the average.⁶

Professional and business services. Professional and business services also lost both employment and wage shares, dropping by 1.2 percentage points and 1.6 percentage points, respec-

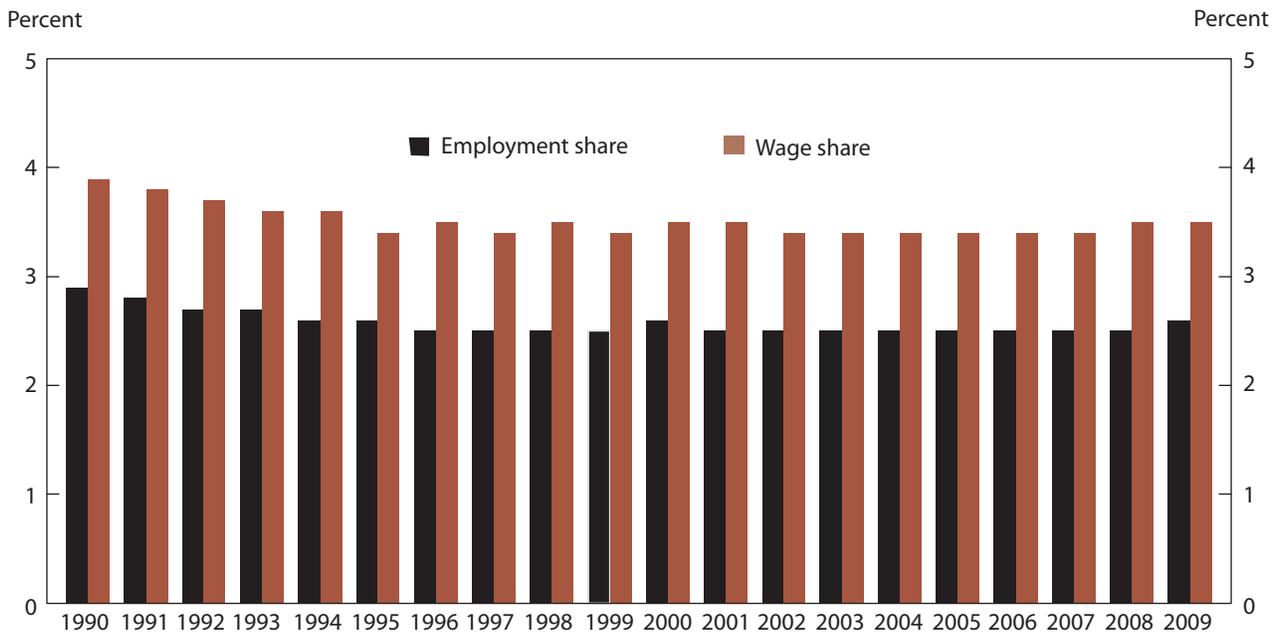
Chart 1. New York City's share of U.S. financial activities employment and wages, 1990–2009 annual averages



NOTE: Data are for private industry only and exclude workers not covered by Unemployment Insurance or Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs. Wages include non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Chart 2. New York City's share of U.S. non-financial-activities employment and wages, 1990–2009 annual averages



NOTE: Wages include non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

tively. However, unlike the education and health supersector, the pay premium in professional and business services increased 8 percentage points from 49 to 57 percent over the 19-year period as average professional and business services supersector wages rose faster in New York City than in the nation as a whole. Although this supersector, with its 8-percentage-point rise in pay premium, had an increase that was smaller than the average for the City as a whole, it was the only other supersector of the five given close examination in this report to experience any growth in its pay premium.

Trade, transportation, and utilities. The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector pay premium dropped by 15 percentage points since 1990, posting the greatest loss of the five major supersectors in New York City. In a pattern similar to that of education and health services, the wage share in this supersector dropped at a faster pace than the employment share. Unlike education and health services, the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector experienced a net loss in employment as its employment level declined 8 percent from 1990 to 2009.

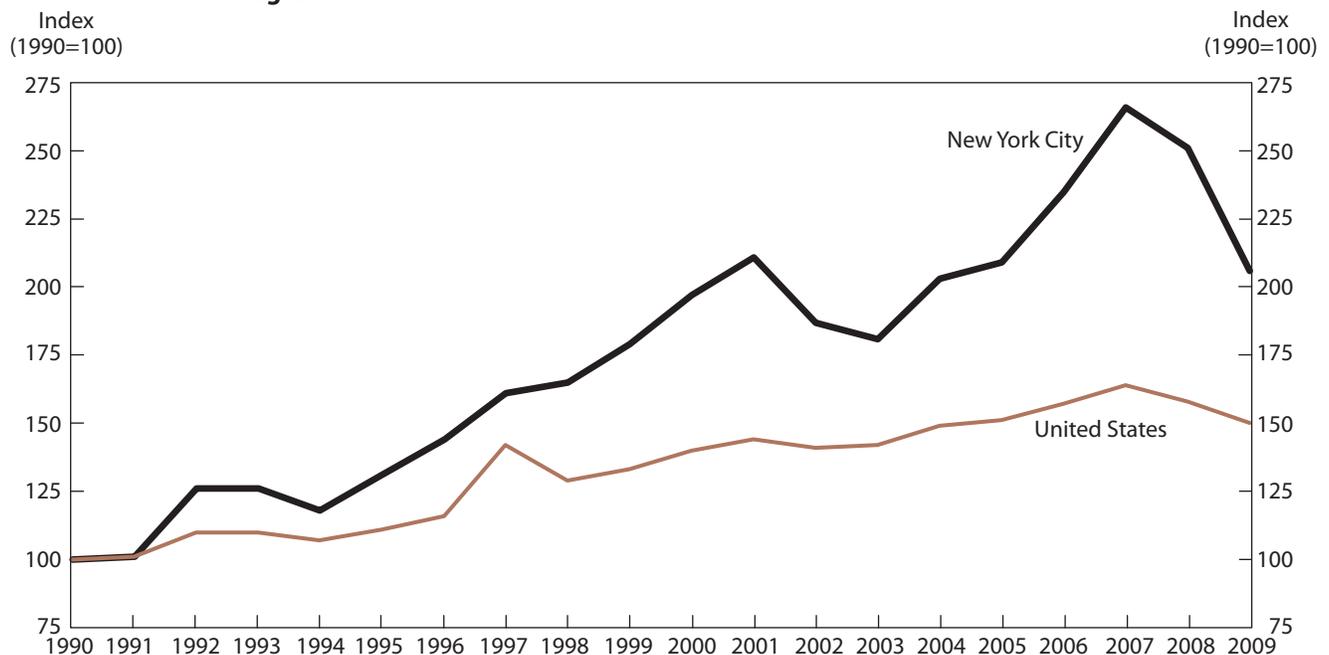
Government. Government employment—Federal, State, and local—in New York City declined 7 percent over the

period studied, compared to an employment growth rate of 2.3 percent for all industries combined. The pay premium for government employees dropped from 29 percent in 1990 to 17 percent in 2009; government employment as a proportion of U.S. employment declined 0.8 percentage point and total government wages as a proportion of total U.S. wages dropped by 1.3 percentage points. Nationally, government employment is expected to grow at a slower pace than the all-industry average through the projection period which ends in 2018.⁷ Despite ongoing government employment declines in New York City, the government supersector was one of the City’s largest supersectors and, in 2009, represented 15 percent of total New York City employment. These employees, on average, have seen a steady erosion of their pay advantage since 1990.

Real wages

In a pattern similar to the changes in its pay premium, New York City’s financial activities supersector enjoyed a 166 percent increase in real wages from 1990 to 2007, and then lost 60 percentage points of that gain during the following two years, bringing the supersector’s pay premium back to where it was around 2001. For the Nation as a whole, real wages in financial activities grew by 64 percent

Chart 3. Index of real wages for financial activities supersector, United States and New York City, 1990–2009 annual averages



NOTE: Data are for private industry only and exclude workers not covered by Unemployment Insurance or Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs. Wages include non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans.

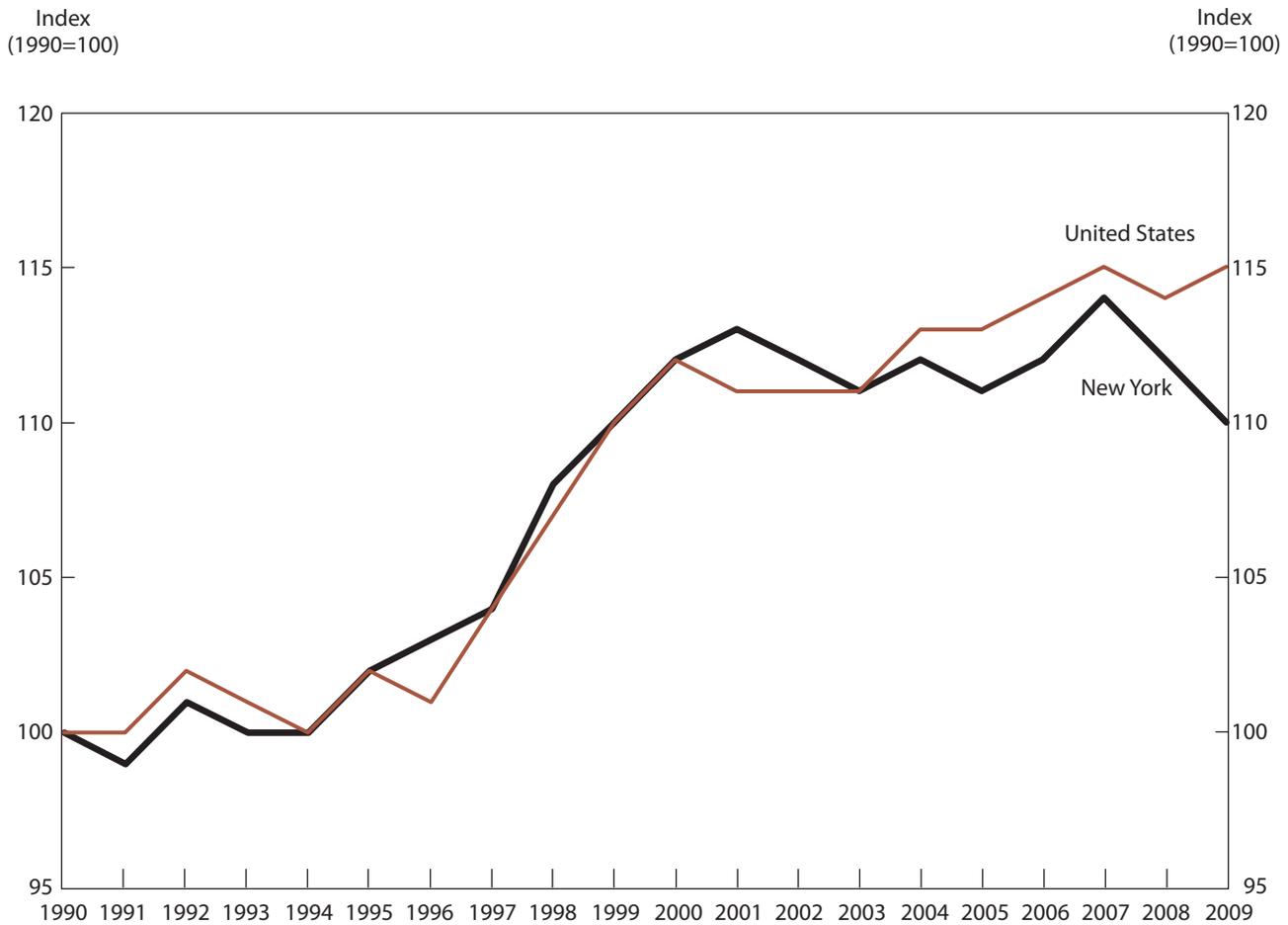
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

from 1990 to 2007 and then lost 14 percentage points from the 2007 peak to 2009.⁸ (See chart 3.) Meanwhile, real wage growth in the City's non-financial-activities sectors lagged that of the Nation; those rates were 10 percent and 15 percent, respectively. (See chart 4.)

THE PAY PREMIUM FOR FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK CITY INCREASED DRAMATICALLY during the 1990–2009 period, despite declines from 2007 to 2009. Furthermore, most recent data show that the supersector recovered some of its 2007–2009 losses in 2010. (The New York City premium was 178 percent in 2010, up 15 percentage points over the year, as

the City's annual financial activities pay rose to \$205,889, according to preliminary data.) Financial activities employment was the largest contributor to the City's pay premium growth over the 19-year period. In fact, among New York City's five largest supersectors, the pay of employees in three of them—trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health services; and government—actually lost ground since 1990, while the New York City professional and business services supersector experienced modest growth in its pay premium. When considered as a whole, at least 75 percent of New York City's non-financial-activities employment was located in supersectors where pay premiums remained relatively stable or declined. □

Chart 4. Index of real wages for all BLS supersectors except financial activities, United States and New York City, 1990–2009 annual averages



NOTE: Wages include non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Notes

¹ Employment and pay data for New York City were calculated by summing published data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) for Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties for workers covered by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs.

The pay premium can be calculated in two ways, which both yield the same result. The pay premium expressed as the difference between payroll and employment shares is as follows:

$(\text{N.Y.C. share of U.S. total wages} - \text{N.Y.C. share of U.S. employment}) / (\text{N.Y.C. share of U.S. employment}) \times 100$.

Alternatively, because the average wage = total wages/employment, the pay premium expressed as a relationship between the City's and the Nation's average wages is as follows:

$[(\text{N.Y.C. average wage} / \text{U.S. average wage}) \times 100] - 100$.

² Included in average annual pay and total wages are non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans and stock options.

³ The employment and wage data used in this summary were obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. All data presented here are for "covered employment"—that is, for workers covered by State and Federal un-

employment insurance programs. Annual average data were used to smooth out quarterly variations in payroll data.

⁴ The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is based on grouping establishments into industries according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services. This analysis uses the BLS standard for aggregating industries into 11 supersectors: natural resources and mining; construction; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services; and government.

⁵ *Career Guide to Industries*, 2010–11 Edition, <http://www.bls.gov/oco/cg/>.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ In this report, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, CPI-U was used to deflate New York City wages. This area is comprised of New York City, Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties in New York State; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union and Warren counties in New Jersey; Fairfield County and parts of Litchfield, Middlesex, and New Haven counties in Connecticut, and Pike County in Pennsylvania.

Keys to the City

One look at a city dweller's grocery bill makes it clear that nearly everything costs more in a metropolitan area. Because of this, wages are higher, too. Yet firms opt for city locations despite the relatively high labor costs. In fact, metro areas account for nearly 85 percent of the Nation's jobs, as well as almost 80 percent of the U.S. population. In his article "Three Keys to the City" (*Business Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, third quarter 2011), economist Gerald Carlino explores why businesses continue to operate in cities when moving elsewhere could significantly lower operating costs.

Carlino analyzes the latest efforts to measure each of the sources of city productivity, which he calls the three "keys to the city"—resources, the economies of agglomeration, and sorting. He focuses his analysis on agglomeration economies, which are the benefits firms receive from locating near each other, and sorting; natural resources (such as the presence of a port or raw materials) continue to decrease in economic importance as transportation improves, technology progresses, and as more manufacturing jobs are replaced with jobs in service-related industries.

Historically, economists relied on agglomeration economies to explain how the high concentrations of people and jobs in cities led to efficiency gains and cost savings for firms. Businesses set up shop in emerging U.S. cities during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to be close to suppliers, workers, and customers. With advances in technology and transportation, proximity is no

longer required for success. However, Carlino stresses that agglomeration economies still help account for increased productivity: "If agglomeration economies are important, they will make workers in large cities more productive than workers in small cities and rural areas." The article focuses on two main types of agglomeration economies: business agglomeration economies, which increase the productivity of firms and workers, and consumer agglomeration economies, which improve the quality of leisure activities. Recent estimates of business and consumer agglomeration economies suggest that a doubling of city size increases productivity by about 3 to 4 percent.

Cities attract a disproportionate share of highly skilled workers. A talented, flexible workforce makes it easier for entrepreneurs to start new businesses and for existing businesses to find better matches for job openings. Carlino found that a skilled work force (as measured by the percent of the adult population with a college degree) was by far the most powerful determinant of innovative activity: a 10-percent increase in the proportion of the adult population that graduated from college is associated with an almost 9-percent increase in patents per capita. He suggests that highly skilled workers are better able to articulate and communicate ideas to others and to adapt to new technologies; together these lead to increased knowledge exchange among workers.

The author reasons that a city must be able to attract the best workers possible to ensure prosperity and growth. Cities do this by offering higher wages as well as more activities for its inhabitants. In Carlino's study, a doubling of the population

in a metropolitan statistical area led to a 3-to-6-percent increase in average wages. Characteristics that attract tourists—such as scenic views, architectural beauty, and cultural or recreational opportunities—are the same ones that attract workers to cities. In a study the author conducted in the 1990s, the 10-year population growth rate was 2.2 percentage points higher and the concomitant job growth was 2.6 percentage points higher in a city with twice the level of leisure tourists as another city. Carlino suggests, therefore, that consumer agglomeration economies can serve as an indicator of future growth for cities.

Effects of parents' education on child's schooling

It is well documented that the children of parents with more schooling tend to attain higher levels of education than children of parents with less education. The more difficult problem for researchers is establishing the *causal* relationship between the education levels of parents and their children. In other words, *why* do children of more educated parents end up with more education? The answer to this question has important policy implications because of the large role education plays in labor market outcomes. The issue also raises the ancient "nature versus nurture" question. Do parents with more education tend to have children with more ability to do well in school (nature)? Or do more educated parents have greater access to resources and possess attitudes and values that are supportive of higher educational attainment and therefore can provide their children with better environments in which to

study (nurture)? Empirical studies examining this issue have reached different conclusions.

In a recent article entitled “The Causal Effects of Parents’ Schooling on Children’s Schooling: A Comparison of Estimation Methods” published by the American Economic Association in its September 2011 issue of the *Journal of Economic Literature*, Helena Holmlund, Mikael Lindahl, and Erik Plug conduct a rigorous comparison of the various methods used by researchers in their attempts to solve this perplexing problem. The authors also try to explain why the existing studies have reached such different and often conflicting conclusions. They contend that explaining these differences is crucial to answering the question of why parents with more education tend to have children who attain higher levels of education. The study’s basic conclusion is that the differences can be attributed largely to varying methods of estimation, particularly in the areas of selection, “identification strategies,” and the assumptions underlying the studies’ models. A second and related factor that helps explain the different findings involves differences in the data used in the earlier studies.

Holmlund and her coauthors begin with a review of the existing literature, grouping the various studies into three categories based on three different identification strategies. The first approach deals with identical twins and differences in their educational levels. The second deals with adoptees and relies on the assumption that no genetic connection

exists between adoptees and their adoptive parents. The third identification strategy employs the method of instrumental variables (IV), a statistical technique used to estimate causal relationships when controlled experiments are not possible. The authors assemble, group, and critique the existing literature on intergenerational schooling effects as they attempt to explain the discrepancies in conclusions from one study to another. To test the efficacy of the methods used in the previous studies, they suggest applying all three identification strategies to one data set. The authors use Swedish administrative records because these data include the requisite information for each of the three strategies, which allows the authors to compare the different methods using data from the same country and the same cohorts.

The authors also look closely at the earlier studies’ estimation techniques, the specifications of their models and explanatory variables, and the selection of control variables used in their models. They find little variation in the estimation techniques—nearly all use some form of least squares and regression analysis—but they discover some interesting differences in the choice of control variables in the studies. In particular, the studies vary in whether to include a control variable for spousal education, a choice that can have substantial effects on outcomes. The authors assert that controlling for spousal education is important, for example, when the focus is on the intergenerational effects of increasing the

mothers’ education levels, but it is less important when the primary interest is in the children’s level of education. At this point, according to the authors, it remains unclear whether the mother’s schooling, the father’s schooling, or the combined schooling of both parents is the dominant factor determining the child’s own educational attainment. The evidence does, however, suggest that education itself is at least partly responsible for the intergenerational link—parents with more education get children with more education *because* the former have more education. That is, regardless of the economic benefits that are likely to accrue to parents with more schooling, parents tend to transfer education to their children.

Holmlund, Lindahl, and Plug find that, despite the methodological problems inherent in many of the tools and techniques used to establish the causal relationship between parents’ education levels and those of their children, the studies have been successful in the sense that they provide many new insights into the process by which parents transmit education to their children. Although some studies suggest that inherited abilities (nature) play the more substantial role in the educational link between parents and children, the available evidence shows that environmental factors (nurture) play an important part as well. Holmlund, Lindahl, and Plug suggest further research be conducted about causal relationships in order for positive changes to be made in future educational and labor market outcomes. □

Matching good people and good jobs

Where are All the Good Jobs Going? What National and Local Job Quality and Dynamics Mean for U.S. Workers. By Harry J. Holzer, Julia I. Lane, David B. Rosenblum and Frederik Andersson, New York, NY, Russell Sage Foundation, 2011, 222 pp., \$24.95/paperback.

In this book, the authors estimate trends in labor supply and demand over the 1992–2003 period for a sample of 12 states for which detailed firm and worker data are available. These data are drawn from the Census Bureau’s Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) files, which uses state Unemployment Insurance quarterly reports on employees and employers melded with demographic information from Social Security records.

The resulting data set provides a very large sample of longitudinal data on workers and firms, allowing the authors to estimate person and firm “fixed effects” from which they can identify good workers and good jobs. The “worker-effect” measure represents the market value of the individual’s skills and experience, while the “firm-effect” measure represents the extent to which the firm pays workers more or less than they would earn on average. Such premiums or discounts reflect productivity

differences, unionization, compensating differentials for unpleasant or dangerous work, and the training and human resource policies chosen by the firm.

When the authors cross-tabulate the quintiles of worker effects with the quintiles of firm effects, they discover that workers in a given firm-effect quintile are most likely to come from the same worker quintile. This “clustering” is most evident in the first and fifth quintiles. The percentages of given quintile workers in the same firm quintile are: 1-1, 66.8; 2-2, 37.4; 3-3, 34.5; 4-4, 40.1; 5-5, 61.2. This implies that the best-qualified workers and the least-qualified workers are more likely to be matched to jobs that fit their backgrounds than are workers in the middle three quintiles. About 23 to 27 percent of a given firm-quintile’s workforce consists of workers from the next-higher or next-lower work effect quintile.

There are some important trends over the sample period. The ability of workers to find good jobs is increasingly correlated with their position in the distribution of worker effects and education. On an industry basis, manufacturing provides a smaller share of jobs in the top two quintiles of firm effects, while professional services, information, and other sectors for which post-secondary qualifications are typically required provide a larger share of these good jobs. As the authors put it, “More

broadly, we find a trend in which the quality of the jobs obtained by workers is more closely aligned with their personal skills...”

The authors use their data to analyze other dimensions of labor market behavior in policy-relevant ways. Among them are the impact of job changing (especially involuntary displacement) on the employment and earnings prospects of workers; differences in employment growth among larger and smaller metropolitan areas; and how net job creation is the result of firm births and deaths as well as employment growth by continuing firms. In particular, the analysis suggests that larger “high road” firms that attempt to hire better-qualified workers are the largest source of good jobs.

The authors conclude by outlining policy issues and programs that address enhancing workers’ skills and encouraging the creation of more high-quality jobs. They are well aware of the financial and institutional constraints under which Federal, state and local agencies must operate, and their thoughts will be helpful to policy makers. In sum, this is a rich book in which four knowledgeable economists address labor market problems of increasing importance. I recommend it highly.

—Stephen E. Baldwin
Economist (Retired)
Bethesda, MD

Book review interest?

Interested in reviewing a book for the *Monthly Labor Review*? We have a number of books by distinguished authors on economics, industrial relations, other social sciences, and related issues waiting to be reviewed. Please contact us via e-mail at mlr@bls.gov for more information.

Nominations Sought for 2012 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The Award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions are recognized for statistical research, development of statistical tools, application of information technology techniques, use of economic statistical programs, management of statistical programs, or developing public understanding of measurement issues. The Award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). The 2011 award recipient was Thomas L. Mesenbourg Jr., the Deputy Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, for his contributions to developing and advancing economic statistics programs that meet the needs of a rapidly changing economy.

The award is in memory of Julius Shiskin, who had a varied and remarkable public service career. At the time of his death in 1978, "Julie" was the Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and earlier served as the Chief Statistician at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Chief Economic Statistician and Assistant Director of the Census Bureau. Throughout his career, he was known as an innovator. At Census he was instrumental in developing an electronic computer method for seasonal adjustment. In 1961, he published *Signals of Recession and Recovery*, which laid the groundwork for the calculation of monthly economic indicators, and he developed the monthly Census report *Business Conditions Digest* to disseminate them to the public. In 1969, he was appointed Chief Statistician at OMB where he developed the policies and procedures that govern the release of key economic indicators (Statistical Policy Directive Number 3), and originated a Social Indicators report. In 1973, he was selected to head BLS where he was instrumental in preserving the integrity and independence of the BLS labor force data and directed the most comprehensive revision in the history of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which included a new CPI for all urban consumers.

Nominations for the 2012 award are now being accepted. Individuals and groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of \$1000 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA Website at www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html.

For questions or more information, please contact Steven Paben, Julius Shiskin Award Committee Secretary, via e-mail at paben.steven@bls.gov or call 202-691-6147.

Completed nominations must be received by March 15, 2012.

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as “seasonally adjusted.” (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 usually are revised in the March issue of the *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

Revisions in the productivity data in table 54 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting

values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau’s monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms*; *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments*; and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin

1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.

r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population (“household”) Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index

program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

Employment data in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work

because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See “Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003,” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical season-

ally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory posi-

tions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a

probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and “Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and “Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as “final” (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are pub-

lished as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691-6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691-6392 (table 10) or (202) 691-6559 (table 11).

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by

industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each ui-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the

predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly ui report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the ui report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify

that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wage per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

switched to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past, the Covered Employment and Wage (CEW) program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in Federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed. Data in this table use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this table, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that cannot use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691-6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight mil-

lion establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates then are computed from the adjusted levels.

The monthly JOLTS data series begin with December 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, 16 private industry divisions and 2 government divisions based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and four geographic regions. Seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, and quits levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, selected industry sectors, and four geographic regions.

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient

by 100.

Hires are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a

full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The Federal Government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the Federal Government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the Federal Government time series.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month

to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 961-5870.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) produces a variety of compensation data. These include: The Employment Cost Index (ECI) and NCS benefit measures of the incidence and provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Selected samples of these measures appear in the following tables. NCS also compiles data on occupational wages and the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC).

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It is a Laspeyres Index that uses fixed employment weights to measure change in labor costs free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding private households, and the public sector excluding the Federal government. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2007 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate

aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with the March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced. From March 1995 to December 2005, 1990 employment counts were used. These fixed weights ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the series based on bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable with those for aggregate, occupational, and industry series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was pub-

lished beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

NCS benefit measures of employee benefits are published in two separate reports. The annual summary provides data on the incidence of (access to and participation in) selected benefits and provisions of paid holidays and vacations, life insurance plans, and other selected benefit programs. Data on percentages of establishments offering major employee benefits, and on the employer and employee shares of contributions to medical care premiums also are presented. Selected benefit data appear in the following tables. A second publication, published later, contains more detailed information about health and retirement plans.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Employees are considered as having **access** to a benefit plan if it is available for their use. For example, if an employee is permitted to participate in a medical care plan offered by the employer, but the employee declines to do so, he or she is placed in the category with those having access to medical care.

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable

service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NCS benefit measures is available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 37.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved

in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data is available at www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

Price data are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—December 2003 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), 1982-84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993-95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 39. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are measured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the North American Indus-

try Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during

the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691-7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour,

output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It

is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47-50 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691-5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity indexes measure the relationship between output and inputs for selected industries and industry groups, and thus reflect trends in industry efficiency over time. Industry measures include labor productivity, multifactor productivity, compensation, and unit labor costs.

The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series is based on the hours of all workers or, in the case of some transportation industries, on the number of employees. For most industries, the series consists of the hours of all employees. For some trade and services industries, the series also includes the hours of partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services,

fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691-5618, or visit the Web site at: www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment adjusted to U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the labor force, employment, and unemployment, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

Foreign-country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits and to exclude active duty military

from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

Where possible, lower age limits are based on the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than based on the U.S. standard of 16. Lower age limits have ranged between 13 and 16 over the years covered; currently, the lower age limits are either 15 or 16 in all 10 countries.

Some adjustments for comparability are not made because data are unavailable for adjustment purposes. For example, no adjustments to unemployment are usually made for deviations from U.S. concepts in the treatment of persons waiting to start a new job or passive job seekers. These conceptual differences have little impact on the measures. Furthermore, BLS studies have concluded that no adjustments should be made for persons on layoff who are counted as employed in some countries because of their strong job attachment as evidenced by, for example, payment of salary or the existence of a recall date. In the United States, persons on layoff have weaker job attachment and are classified as unemployed.

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated as averages of monthly or quarterly data. Quarterly and monthly unemployment rates are based on household surveys. For some countries, they are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, are less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

The labor force measures may have breaks in series over time due to changes in surveys, sources, or estimation methods. Breaks are noted in data tables.

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Introduction and Appendix B. Country Notes in *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries, 1997-2009*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm, and the Notes for Table 1 in the monthly report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted, 2008-2010*,

on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for 19 countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to employees (wage and salary earners) in Belgium and Taiwan. For all other economies, the measures refer to all employed persons, including employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

The data for recent years are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93). Manufacturing is generally defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well. For the United States and Canada, manufacturing is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

Definitions

Output. For most economies, the output measures are real value added in manufacturing from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 are indexes of industrial production. The manufacturing value added measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For the United States, the output measure is a chain-weighted index of real value added produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. BLS uses this series here to preserve international comparability. However, for its domestic industry measures, shown in tables 47–50 in this section, BLS uses a different output measures called “sectoral output,” which is gross output less intra-sector transactions.

Total hours refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from

statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. For most other economies, recent years’ aggregate hours series are obtained from national statistical offices, usually from national accounts. However, for some economies and for earlier years, BLS calculates the aggregate hours series using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and data on average hours worked.

Hourly compensation is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, Singapore, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the Czech Republic, Finland, and the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced in certain years to account for subsidies.

Labor productivity is defined as real output per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measure presented in this release relates output to the hours worked of persons employed in manufacturing, it does not measure the specific contributions of labor as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the skills and efforts of the workforce.

Unit labor costs are defined as the cost of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output.

Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available. For more in-depth information on sources and methods, see <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm>.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international comparisons, contact the Division of International Labor Comparisons: (202) 691-5654 or ilchelp@bls.gov.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers’ job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and*

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6180, or access the Internet at: www.bls.gov/iif/.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media ac-

counts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6175, or the Internet at: www.bls.gov/iif/

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2009	2010	2009			2010				2011	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5	64.2	64.1
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.5	59.6	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.9	9.1
Men.....	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.4	9.6
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	20.0	20.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.7	20.2	19.0	18.8
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.9	8.2
Women.....	8.1	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	15.5	16.4	16.5	15.8
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	130,807	129,818	130,493	129,726	129,320	129,438	129,981	129,844	130,260	130,757	131,017
Total private.....	108,252	107,337	107,936	107,221	106,835	106,916	107,258	107,570	108,008	108,582	108,953
Goods-producing.....	18,557	17,755	18,417	18,026	17,765	17,701	17,763	17,784	17,797	17,956	18,006
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	11,728	11,579	11,456	11,471	11,548	11,545	11,565	11,675	11,707
Service-providing.....	112,249	112,064	112,076	111,700	111,555	111,737	112,218	112,060	112,463	112,801	113,011
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.1	33.4	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.1	39.6	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.4
Overtime.....	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	1.4	2.0	.3	.5	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9
Goods-producing ⁵	1.0	2.3	.3	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1
Service-providing ⁵	1.3	2.0	.3	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7
State and local government.....	2.3	1.8	.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.9	3.3	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3
Nonunion.....	.9	1.8	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

² Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

⁵ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2009	2010	2009			2010				2011	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.5	1.6	.3	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.3	1.8	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	-4	1.6	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	-2.6	4.2	3.1	-6	1.6	1.8	-1	.6	1.4	3.7	1.2
Finished consumer goods.....	-3.9	5.6	4.3	-7	1.9	2.4	-1	.7	1.8	4.8	1.4
Capital equipment.....	1.9	.4	-2	-4	.8	.0	-1	.0	.5	.6	.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-8.4	6.3	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.1	3.1
Crude materials.....	-30.4	21.1	12.3	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.1	3.8
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.4	4.1	8.0	7.0	5.3	4.3	1.1	2.5	1.7	-1.4	.0
Nonfarm business sector.....	2.3	4.1	8.0	6.5	5.5	4.6	1.2	2.1	2.2	-6	-3
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.6	5.3	7.2	9.3	10.5	9.3	-1.2	-1	-3.1	1.4	-

¹ Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes

only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2010			2011		2010			2011	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	2.9	2.7	-0.1	2.3	-	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	-
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	3.1	2.5	.1	2.5	-	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.0	-
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
Union.....	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.0
Nonunion.....	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2
State and local government.....	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Union.....	.5	.5	.2	.6	.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
Nonunion.....	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
State and local government.....	.2	.6	.2	.3	.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

¹ Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

² The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	235,801	237,830	238,099	238,322	238,530	238,715	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000	239,146	239,313	239,489	239,671	239,871
Civilian labor force	154,142	153,889	154,117	154,124	153,960	153,950	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406	153,421	153,693	153,421	153,228	153,594
Participation rate	65.4	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.1	63.9	64.0
Employed	139,877	139,064	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779	139,334	139,296	139,627
Employment-population ratio ²	59.3	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.1	58.2
Unemployed	14,265	14,825	14,849	14,746	14,876	15,041	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542	13,747	13,914	14,087	13,931	13,967
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1
Not in the labor force	81,659	83,941	83,983	84,198	84,570	84,765	85,199	85,518	85,605	85,594	85,725	85,620	86,069	86,443	86,278
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	105,493	106,596	106,761	106,887	107,007	107,114	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381	107,469	107,566	107,668	107,773	107,884
Civilian labor force	78,897	78,994	79,295	79,289	79,016	78,980	78,906	78,506	78,795	78,764	78,856	79,193	79,104	78,906	79,043
Participation rate	74.8	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.2	73.3
Employed	71,341	71,230	71,505	71,559	71,365	71,130	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959	71,939	72,137	71,937	71,836	72,015
Employment-population ratio ²	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.7	66.8	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.8	66.7	66.8
Unemployed	7,555	7,763	7,789	7,729	7,651	7,849	7,426	6,917	6,841	6,805	6,917	7,056	7,167	7,070	7,028
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9
Not in the labor force	26,596	27,603	27,467	27,599	27,991	28,134	28,310	28,698	28,497	28,617	28,612	28,373	28,564	28,867	28,841
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	113,265	114,333	114,481	114,596	114,704	114,801	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792	114,868	114,954	115,045	115,138	115,238
Civilian labor force	68,856	68,990	68,883	69,082	69,018	69,151	69,027	68,839	68,802	68,898	68,896	68,908	68,618	68,666	68,771
Participation rate	60.8	60.3	60.2	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.6	59.6	59.7
Employed	63,699	63,456	63,379	63,562	63,400	63,385	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566	63,479	63,402	63,098	63,216	63,300
Employment-population ratio ²	56.2	55.5	55.4	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.2	54.8	54.9	54.9
Unemployed	5,157	5,534	5,504	5,520	5,618	5,766	5,599	5,447	5,483	5,332	5,417	5,505	5,520	5,450	5,472
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
Not in the labor force	44,409	45,343	45,598	45,514	45,687	45,651	45,867	45,798	45,912	45,894	45,972	46,047	46,427	46,472	46,467
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	17,043	16,901	16,857	16,839	16,819	16,800	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827	16,809	16,792	16,776	16,760	16,749
Civilian labor force	6,390	5,906	5,939	5,754	5,927	5,820	5,757	5,841	5,649	5,744	5,669	5,592	5,698	5,656	5,779
Participation rate	37.5	34.9	35.2	34.2	35.2	34.6	34.3	34.6	33.5	34.1	33.7	33.3	34.0	33.7	34.5
Employed	4,837	4,378	4,383	4,256	4,319	4,393	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339	4,255	4,240	4,299	4,244	4,312
Employment-population ratio ²	28.4	25.9	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.3	25.2	25.6	25.3	25.7
Unemployed	1,552	1,528	1,556	1,497	1,607	1,426	1,460	1,500	1,350	1,405	1,413	1,352	1,399	1,412	1,467
Unemployment rate	24.3	25.9	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.4
Not in the labor force	10,654	10,995	10,918	11,085	10,893	10,980	11,022	11,022	11,196	11,083	11,140	11,201	11,078	11,104	10,970
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	190,902	192,075	192,245	192,391	192,527	192,641	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688	192,771	192,877	192,989	193,106	193,236
Civilian labor force	125,644	125,084	125,358	125,333	124,914	124,824	124,700	124,192	124,237	124,497	124,650	124,811	124,493	124,503	124,563
Participation rate	65.8	65.1	65.2	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.5
Employed	114,996	114,168	114,457	114,433	113,975	113,728	114,079	114,197	114,330	114,706	114,652	114,785	114,358	114,420	114,631
Employment-population ratio ²	60.2	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.3	59.3
Unemployed	10,648	10,916	10,901	10,899	10,940	11,096	10,620	9,995	9,907	9,791	9,998	10,026	10,135	10,083	9,932
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0
Not in the labor force	65,258	66,991	66,887	67,058	67,612	67,817	68,049	68,325	68,364	68,191	68,122	68,066	68,496	68,603	68,673
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,241	28,708	28,755	28,794	28,831	28,865	28,896	28,947	28,976	29,005	29,035	29,063	29,093	29,123	29,158
Civilian labor force	17,632	17,862	17,876	17,777	17,946	18,020	17,958	17,857	17,865	17,836	17,849	17,750	17,733	17,582	17,930
Participation rate	62.4	62.2	62.2	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.1	61.0	60.4	61.5
Employed	15,025	15,010	14,972	14,920	15,127	15,142	15,119	15,048	15,124	15,067	14,966	14,870	14,855	14,786	14,941
Employment-population ratio ²	53.2	52.3	52.1	51.8	52.5	52.5	52.3	52.0	52.2	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	50.8	51.2
Unemployed	2,606	2,852	2,904	2,857	2,818	2,878	2,839	2,809	2,741	2,769	2,882	2,880	2,877	2,796	2,989
Unemployment rate	14.8	16.0	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7
Not in the labor force	10,609	10,846	10,879	11,017	10,885	10,845	10,939	11,090	11,112	11,169	11,186	11,313	11,360	11,541	11,229

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,891	33,713	33,836	33,927	34,014	34,102	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155	34,233	34,311	34,391	34,470	34,555
Civilian labor force.....	22,352	22,748	22,733	22,896	22,814	22,915	22,868	22,823	22,519	22,676	22,798	22,739	22,816	22,741	22,917
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.5	67.2	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.1	66.1	66.4	66.6	66.3	66.3	66.0	66.3
Employed.....	19,647	19,906	19,991	20,042	19,936	19,899	19,906	20,099	19,912	20,105	20,110	20,025	20,164	20,171	20,332
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	59.0	59.1	59.1	58.6	58.4	58.2	59.1	58.4	58.9	58.7	58.4	58.6	58.5	58.8
Unemployed.....	2,706	2,843	2,742	2,854	2,878	3,016	2,962	2,724	2,606	2,571	2,688	2,715	2,653	2,570	2,585
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.3
Not in the labor force.....	10,539	10,964	11,102	11,031	11,201	11,188	11,320	11,178	11,561	11,479	11,435	11,571	11,574	11,728	11,638

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

³ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,877	139,064	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779	139,334	139,296	139,627
Men.....	73,670	73,359	73,600	73,594	73,470	73,337	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108	73,973	74,177	74,014	73,908	74,122
Women.....	66,208	65,705	65,667	65,784	65,613	65,572	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756	65,702	65,602	65,320	65,388	65,505
Married men, spouse present.....	43,998	43,292	43,418	43,701	43,301	43,130	43,081	42,915	42,957	42,880	42,987	42,998	43,004	43,145	43,184
Married women, spouse present.....	35,207	34,582	34,271	34,469	34,553	34,543	34,612	34,571	34,496	34,236	34,062	33,826	33,676	33,734	33,845
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,913	8,874	8,883	9,506	9,100	8,960	8,931	8,407	8,340	8,433	8,600	8,548	8,552	8,396	8,826
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,648	6,174	6,357	6,732	6,174	6,025	6,011	5,771	5,630	5,595	5,689	5,834	5,806	5,687	5,833
Could only find part-time work.....	1,966	2,375	2,379	2,478	2,564	2,557	2,568	2,510	2,415	2,332	2,480	2,473	2,401	2,517	2,736
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,710	18,251	18,566	18,256	18,230	18,326	18,184	17,929	18,220	18,417	18,282	18,468	18,470	18,258	18,208
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,791	8,744	8,752	9,380	8,991	8,822	8,789	8,242	8,248	8,265	8,475	8,400	8,400	8,218	8,670
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,556	6,087	6,276	6,649	6,108	5,941	5,911	5,661	5,558	5,504	5,581	5,731	5,704	5,569	5,732
Could only find part-time work.....	1,955	2,358	2,347	2,454	2,534	2,555	2,542	2,513	2,383	2,305	2,457	2,444	2,341	2,466	2,720
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,372	17,911	18,175	17,911	17,848	17,929	17,829	17,552	17,835	17,984	17,967	18,126	18,151	17,880	17,813

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
White, total ¹	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.8	23.2	23.7	23.3	23.4	21.1	22.5	22.8	21.3	21.6	22.3	20.7	21.8	23.0	23.0
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	25.2	26.3	27.0	26.8	26.0	23.3	25.7	24.4	22.5	23.3	24.8	22.8	24.9	25.2	26.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.4	20.0	20.4	19.9	20.8	18.7	19.1	21.0	20.0	19.9	19.8	18.7	18.8	20.7	18.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0
Black or African American, total ¹	14.8	16.0	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	39.5	43.0	45.7	49.2	47.7	46.3	44.2	45.4	38.4	42.1	41.6	40.7	39.9	39.2	46.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	46.0	45.4	51.2	48.3	51.3	49.5	42.5	47.9	41.9	40.3	45.5	45.1	41.5	38.0	45.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	33.4	40.5	39.5	50.1	44.0	43.1	45.8	42.6	34.9	43.8	37.9	35.9	38.2	40.4	47.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.3	17.3	17.2	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	18.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	11.5	12.8	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.4	13.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.3
Married men, spouse present.....	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Married women, spouse present.....	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8
Full-time workers.....	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7
Part-time workers.....	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.5
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.6	14.9	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.6	14.7	14.3	15.0	14.3
High school graduates, no college ³	9.7	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.6
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2009					2010							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,165	2,771	2,756	2,872	2,659	2,824	2,725	2,678	2,390	2,449	2,691	2,664	3,076	2,689	2,755
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,828	3,267	3,604	3,329	3,427	3,336	3,184	3,016	3,094	2,914	2,907	2,892	2,972	3,088	3,050
15 weeks and over.....	7,272	8,786	8,471	8,517	8,734	8,843	8,647	8,495	8,172	8,078	7,845	8,184	8,125	8,150	8,273
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,775	2,371	2,210	2,364	2,500	2,515	2,205	2,285	2,179	1,957	2,006	1,984	1,836	1,965	2,239
27 weeks and over.....	4,496	6,415	6,261	6,153	6,234	6,328	6,441	6,210	5,993	6,122	5,839	6,200	6,289	6,185	6,034
Mean duration, in weeks.....	24.4	33.0	33.5	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.2	36.9	37.1	39.0	38.3	39.7	39.9	40.4	40.3
Median duration, in weeks.....	15.1	21.4	20.6	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.4	21.8	21.2	21.7	20.7	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.8

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Job losers ¹	9,160	9,250	9,285	9,286	9,070	9,471	8,923	8,519	8,334	8,209	8,144	8,274	8,261	8,215	8,203
On temporary layoff.....	1,630	1,431	1,505	1,340	1,293	1,430	1,402	1,249	1,270	1,197	1,251	1,214	1,251	1,268	1,247
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,530	7,819	7,780	7,947	7,777	8,042	7,521	7,270	7,064	7,013	6,894	7,060	7,010	6,947	6,956
Job leavers.....	882	889	868	809	854	864	914	910	898	896	942	908	965	928	963
Reentrants.....	3,187	3,466	3,418	3,441	3,498	3,427	3,408	3,357	3,352	3,262	3,375	3,433	3,430	3,410	3,532
New entrants.....	1,035	1,220	1,260	1,193	1,278	1,269	1,311	1,351	1,337	1,360	1,346	1,231	1,222	1,270	1,241
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	64.2	62.4	62.6	63.0	61.7	63.0	61.3	60.3	59.9	59.8	59.0	59.8	59.5	59.4	58.8
On temporary layoff.....	11.4	9.6	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.9
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.8	52.7	52.5	54.0	52.9	53.5	51.7	51.4	50.7	51.1	49.9	51.0	50.5	50.3	49.9
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.9
Reentrants.....	22.3	23.4	23.0	23.4	23.8	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.4	24.8	24.7	24.7	25.3
New entrants.....	7.3	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	8.9
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
New entrants.....	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	18.4	18.1	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.7
16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.4
16 to 17 years.....	25.9	29.1	31.2	30.0	30.3	24.9	27.1	27.8	28.8	29.0	31.4	29.4	28.2	28.7	29.6
18 to 19 years.....	23.4	24.2	23.8	23.3	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6	21.5	22.5	22.2	21.9	22.8	23.1	24.5
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	15.5	14.9	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.6	14.8
25 years and older.....	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8
25 to 54 years.....	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1
55 years and older.....	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.2	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.6
16 to 19 years.....	27.8	28.8	29.5	29.3	29.4	26.6	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.2	28.1	27.0	27.4	27.2	28.1
16 to 17 years.....	28.7	31.8	32.8	33.3	33.8	28.5	29.0	29.1	28.5	28.5	32.7	31.3	30.7	29.9	28.6
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	27.4	27.8	26.2	26.8	25.5	27.4	26.6	24.8	25.3	26.4	25.2	25.7	25.6	28.9
20 to 24 years.....	17.0	17.8	17.3	17.1	16.5	18.1	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.7	16.5
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1
25 to 54 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.5
55 years and older.....	7.0	7.7	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.4	7.0
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.9	16.1	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.6
16 to 19 years.....	20.7	22.8	22.9	22.8	24.8	22.3	22.8	24.0	21.8	22.7	21.8	21.3	21.6	22.7	22.6
16 to 17 years.....	23.1	26.5	29.6	26.8	27.0	21.2	25.2	26.4	29.1	29.5	30.1	27.5	25.9	27.5	30.5
18 to 19 years.....	19.4	20.9	19.7	20.4	22.6	22.8	21.5	22.5	17.8	19.7	17.9	18.6	19.7	20.6	19.4
20 to 24 years.....	12.3	13.0	12.3	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	12.8
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4
25 to 54 years.....	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.7
55 years and older ¹	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.1

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	July 2010	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P	State	July 2010	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	9.2	9.9	10.0	Missouri.....	9.5	8.8	8.7
Alaska.....	7.9	7.5	7.7	Montana.....	7.3	7.5	7.7
Arizona.....	9.9	9.3	9.4	Nebraska.....	4.6	4.2	4.2
Arkansas.....	7.8	8.1	8.2	Nevada.....	14.9	12.4	12.9
California.....	12.4	11.8	12.0	New Hampshire.....	5.9	4.9	5.2
Colorado.....	8.8	8.5	8.5	New Jersey.....	9.4	9.5	9.5
Connecticut.....	9.1	9.1	9.1	New Mexico.....	8.5	6.8	6.7
Delaware.....	8.3	8.0	8.1	New York.....	8.5	8.0	8.0
District of Columbia.....	9.8	10.4	10.8	North Carolina.....	10.3	9.9	10.1
Florida.....	11.5	10.7	10.7	North Dakota.....	3.9	3.2	3.3
Georgia.....	10.1	9.9	10.1	Ohio.....	10.0	8.8	9.0
Hawaii.....	6.6	6.0	6.1	Oklahoma.....	7.0	5.4	5.6
Idaho.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	Oregon.....	10.7	9.4	9.5
Illinois.....	10.1	9.1	9.5	Pennsylvania.....	8.6	7.6	7.8
Indiana.....	10.1	8.3	8.5	Rhode Island.....	11.6	10.8	10.8
Iowa.....	6.2	6.0	6.0	South Carolina.....	11.0	10.5	10.9
Kansas.....	7.0	6.6	6.5	South Dakota.....	4.7	4.7	4.7
Kentucky.....	10.2	9.6	9.5	Tennessee.....	9.5	9.8	9.8
Louisiana.....	7.6	7.8	7.6	Texas.....	8.1	8.2	8.4
Maine.....	7.8	7.8	7.7	Utah.....	7.6	7.4	7.5
Maryland.....	7.4	7.0	7.1	Vermont.....	6.1	5.5	5.7
Massachusetts.....	8.4	7.6	7.6	Virginia.....	6.8	6.0	6.1
Michigan.....	12.4	10.5	10.9	Washington.....	9.5	9.3	9.3
Minnesota.....	7.2	6.8	7.2	West Virginia.....	9.0	8.5	8.1
Mississippi.....	10.2	10.4	10.4	Wisconsin.....	8.2	7.6	7.8
				Wyoming.....	6.9	5.9	5.7

^P = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

State	July 2010	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P	State	July 2010	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	2,116,968	2,168,729	2,163,745	Missouri.....	3,009,087	3,032,306	3,022,010
Alaska.....	360,425	364,611	365,226	Montana.....	497,443	501,921	501,852
Arizona.....	3,175,281	3,179,289	3,168,925	Nebraska.....	974,855	987,528	986,319
Arkansas.....	1,349,755	1,355,781	1,349,785	Nevada.....	1,349,812	1,309,292	1,309,858
California.....	18,153,683	18,042,724	18,014,109	New Hampshire.....	742,831	741,003	739,580
Colorado.....	2,682,844	2,681,981	2,674,810	New Jersey.....	4,496,553	4,497,815	4,496,494
Connecticut.....	1,896,825	1,886,183	1,875,958	New Mexico.....	953,605	938,271	932,594
Delaware.....	424,140	425,265	424,936	New York.....	9,622,857	9,555,714	9,505,725
District of Columbia.....	333,146	332,680	331,143	North Carolina.....	4,501,193	4,503,162	4,501,820
Florida.....	9,221,455	9,235,490	9,220,726	North Dakota.....	369,921	372,796	372,559
Georgia.....	4,680,868	4,699,621	4,703,519	Ohio.....	5,886,261	5,880,060	5,862,663
Hawaii.....	627,684	633,820	632,444	Oklahoma.....	1,752,241	1,730,549	1,727,777
Idaho.....	757,838	763,999	761,390	Oregon.....	1,981,789	1,991,516	1,990,653
Illinois.....	6,633,007	6,596,703	6,587,674	Pennsylvania.....	6,327,027	6,327,373	6,302,668
Indiana.....	3,140,155	3,114,139	3,108,935	Rhode Island.....	576,438	567,259	564,381
Iowa.....	1,669,574	1,676,005	1,668,634	South Carolina.....	2,160,145	2,157,513	2,160,948
Kansas.....	1,499,966	1,500,747	1,495,984	South Dakota.....	443,842	448,198	447,245
Kentucky.....	2,077,003	2,115,152	2,103,827	Tennessee.....	3,049,868	3,143,588	3,128,130
Louisiana.....	2,085,880	2,045,503	2,037,757	Texas.....	12,127,532	12,263,994	12,241,510
Maine.....	695,167	697,482	694,358	Utah.....	1,365,314	1,355,494	1,349,765
Maryland.....	2,978,163	2,990,366	2,982,212	Vermont.....	360,173	361,440	359,800
Massachusetts.....	3,491,899	3,487,546	3,471,487	Virginia.....	4,177,693	4,204,492	4,201,153
Michigan.....	4,786,628	4,718,074	4,700,085	Washington.....	3,528,027	3,477,524	3,461,830
Minnesota.....	2,962,125	2,974,096	2,976,518	West Virginia.....	779,643	780,864	774,943
Mississippi.....	1,309,821	1,352,799	1,347,433	Wisconsin.....	3,053,155	3,066,358	3,058,079
				Wyoming.....	293,365	292,986	291,879

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the database.

^P = preliminary

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010						2011						
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	130,807	129,818	129,873	129,844	130,015	130,108	130,260	130,328	130,563	130,757	130,974	131,027	131,047	131,174	131,231
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	108,252	107,337	107,461	107,570	107,713	107,841	108,008	108,102	108,363	108,582	108,823	108,922	108,997	109,170	109,212
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18,557	17,755	17,790	17,784	17,785	17,793	17,797	17,835	17,916	17,956	17,999	18,019	18,035	18,088	18,079
Natural resources and mining.....	694	705	719	725	734	735	734	739	744	759	770	780	789	798	800
Logging.....	50.4	49.5	50.7	49.5	49.1	47.8	47.2	48.1	48.4	49.8	47.6	47.4	46.9	47.7	47.1
Mining.....	643.3	655.9	668.3	675.0	685.0	686.8	686.7	691.0	695.1	708.9	721.9	732.7	742.2	749.9	752.8
Oil and gas extraction.....	159.8	158.9	159.8	160.9	162.5	161.2	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.2	170.4	171.8	173.6	175.5	177.2
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	208.3	202.9	204.3	205.2	206.1	206.1	205.6	205.1	206.1	208.1	210.4	212.4	214.0	212.7	213.9
Coal mining.....	81.5	80.6	81.1	81.8	82.4	82.6	83.2	83.2	83.0	83.9	85.2	86.6	86.8	85.6	86.5
Support activities for mining.....	275.2	294.1	304.2	308.9	316.4	319.5	319.5	322.5	324.0	333.6	341.1	348.5	354.6	361.7	361.7
Construction.....	6,016	5,526	5,520	5,514	5,512	5,504	5,498	5,478	5,517	5,522	5,526	5,529	5,522	5,532	5,525
Construction of buildings.....	1,357.2	1,231.6	1,221.5	1,223.0	1,217.1	1,219.0	1,222.1	1,219.7	1,221.4	1,224.2	1,222.1	1,217.2	1,219.9	1,222.0	1,221.8
Heavy and civil engineering.....	851.3	828.6	837.3	841.4	845.1	845.7	834.2	830.5	839.0	839.3	849.7	848.3	845.7	844.9	844.9
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,807.9	3,465.5	3,461.1	3,449.4	3,450.1	3,439.7	3,441.2	3,427.8	3,456.5	3,458.0	3,453.8	3,463.7	3,456.5	3,464.7	3,458.1
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	11,551	11,545	11,539	11,554	11,565	11,618	11,655	11,675	11,703	11,710	11,724	11,758	11,754
Production workers.....	8,322	8,075	8,094	8,083	8,072	8,080	8,093	8,133	8,162	8,188	8,212	8,221	8,225	8,249	8,248
Durable goods.....	7,284	7,067	7,092	7,095	7,097	7,113	7,126	7,183	7,211	7,232	7,253	7,271	7,288	7,313	7,305
Production workers.....	4,990	4,831	4,851	4,852	4,854	4,865	4,865	4,906	4,929	4,953	4,968	4,985	4,992	5,012	5,009
Wood products.....	358.7	341.1	340.0	337.7	336.0	337.7	337.4	340.9	343.1	342.7	339.4	337.0	332.8	328.4	330.3
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	394.3	372.0	370.7	372.5	371.8	370.6	367.5	369.6	371.4	372.1	371.0	372.2	372.0	371.2	369.8
Primary metals.....	362.1	360.7	365.0	365.2	365.3	366.6	368.2	369.4	374.5	376.4	380.7	383.8	384.8	387.3	387.5
Fabricated metal products.....	1,311.6	1,284.6	1,296.1	1,299.9	1,300.6	1,305.7	1,312.5	1,323.2	1,329.8	1,339.0	1,347.4	1,355.8	1,360.8	1,366.1	1,360.0
Machinery.....	1,028.6	992.9	997.6	998.4	1,000.2	1,007.3	1,010.2	1,018.3	1,025.8	1,030.8	1,036.8	1,041.1	1,046.1	1,049.1	1,053.6
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,136.9	1,100.1	1,103.0	1,103.0	1,102.9	1,106.7	1,111.1	1,115.2	1,117.9	1,119.6	1,123.0	1,123.4	1,125.6	1,128.7	1,129.6
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	166.4	161.6	162.4	162.2	163.5	164.9	166.1	167.6	169.7	169.5	170.6	169.9	172.0	172.6	173.0
Communications equipment.....	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.3	120.1	119.6	119.0	119.2	117.8	118.3	119.2	118.3	117.9	117.4	116.8
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	378.1	369.7	373.2	372.0	372.1	372.9	375.5	377.5	380.1	382.3	383.0	384.4	384.3	386.8	388.1
Electronic instruments.....	421.6	406.0	404.3	405.8	403.8	405.5	406.2	406.3	405.2	404.1	403.9	403.2	403.4	403.4	402.8
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	373.6	360.7	362.3	363.9	364.7	365.2	367.7	368.2	368.5	368.1	369.3	370.0	370.8	371.8	372.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,347.9	1,329.9	1,334.5	1,332.5	1,333.3	1,332.7	1,329.8	1,351.8	1,354.0	1,357.1	1,360.5	1,360.6	1,365.2	1,378.4	1,373.1
Furniture and related products.....	385.7	357.4	356.9	355.7	354.5	351.4	350.3	352.2	350.6	351.1	350.1	351.7	351.1	354.1	351.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	584.4	567.6	566.0	566.3	567.5	569.5	571.2	574.2	575.5	575.0	575.1	575.7	579.2	578.3	577.8
Nondurable goods.....	4,563	4,457	4,459	4,450	4,442	4,441	4,439	4,435	4,444	4,443	4,450	4,439	4,436	4,445	4,449
Production workers.....	3,332	3,244	3,243	3,231	3,226	3,226	3,228	3,227	3,233	3,235	3,244	3,236	3,233	3,237	3,239
Food manufacturing.....	1,456.4	1,446.8	1,449.2	1,445.2	1,440.3	1,442.1	1,444.9	1,446.9	1,452.6	1,449.7	1,455.3	1,448.7	1,443.0	1,448.1	1,442.6
Beverages and tobacco products.....	187.4	182.3	181.4	183.2	184.4	183.8	182.4	177.6	180.2	179.8	181.7	182.9	185.8	186.2	189.6
Textile mills.....	124.4	119.3	118.8	118.8	118.8	119.0	119.8	119.9	120.8	121.4	122.3	122.1	122.2	123.0	121.9
Textile product mills.....	125.7	118.5	118.8	118.5	117.1	115.8	116.3	115.6	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.5	116.5	115.7	115.9
Apparel.....	167.5	157.7	155.8	155.0	156.6	157.1	157.6	157.9	156.3	156.2	156.4	155.2	155.2	153.3	154.4
Leather and allied products.....	29.0	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.0	29.1	30.0	29.0
Paper and paper products.....	407.0	396.8	396.7	396.8	396.6	396.2	396.8	396.5	397.4	397.5	398.2	396.4	397.9	398.1	399.2
Printing and related support activities.....	521.8	486.9	485.8	483.0	481.3	480.9	476.2	476.4	474.5	473.5	472.2	469.5	468.9	467.5	468.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	115.3	114.0	114.1	114.0	115.5	113.2	113.0	111.6	112.6	112.7	112.8	112.6	111.8	111.7	111.1
Chemicals.....	804.1	783.8	782.6	781.8	779.4	777.8	777.5	773.9	774.9	776.1	777.8	776.1	778.3	780.3	783.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	624.9	623.2	627.8	625.4	623.9	626.4	626.1	630.2	629.5	630.6	628.0	629.3	626.9	631.3	632.6
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	112,249	112,064	112,083	112,060	112,230	112,315	112,463	112,493	112,647	112,801	112,975	113,008	113,012	113,086	113,152
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	89,695	89,582	89,671	89,786	89,928	90,048	90,211	90,267	90,447	90,626	90,824	90,903	90,962	91,082	91,133
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,906	24,605	24,601	24,627	24,670	24,684	24,746	24,740	24,775	24,791	24,870	24,893	24,919	24,942	24,945
Wholesale trade.....	5,586.6	5,456.0	5,454.5	5,456.0	5,467.4	5,475.7	5,479.5	5,492.4	5,508.2	5,522.6	5,529.8	5,538.0	5,542.7	5,543.0	5,548.5
Durable goods.....	2,809.9	2,719.4	2,718.5	2,722.4	2,728.3	2,733.7	2,736.0	2,744.6	2,755.9	2,764.0	2,767.6	2,773.6	2,777.4	2,774.4	2,776.1
Nondurable goods.....	1,966.1	1,931.6	1,930.5	1,928.7	1,931.8	1,932.7	1,935.5	1,939.6	1,941.7	1,945.7	1,947.3	1,948.3	1,947.0	1,950.3	1,952.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	810.7	805.1	805.5	804.9	807.3	809.3	808.0	808.2	810.6	812.9	814.9	816.1	818.3	818.3	817.5
Retail trade.....	14,522.4	14,413.9	14,412.6	14,430.3	14,456.6	14,441.0	14,447.2	14,477.7	14,477.8	14,472.2	14,536.3	14,539.1	14,550.6	14,579.1	14,578.3
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,637.5	1,624.5	1,622.9	1,627.3	1,634.9	1,643.1	1,648.1	1,650.8	1,656.2	1,659.9	1,665.8	1,669.8	1,670.0	1,676.2	1,677.2
Automobile dealers.....	1,018.2	1,006.4	1,004.5	1,007.0	1,012.6	1,018.7	1,021.4	1,023.3	1,026.9	1,030.1	1,034.0	1,037.3	1,039.5	1,041.6	1,042.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	449.2	436.3	432.8	436.0	439.6	435.8	435.8	435.4	434.7	435.1	435.6	436.1	435.7	436.5	435.7
Electronics and appliance stores.....	491.0	497.5	497.5	500.8	506.1	508.6	503.2	500.0	496.4	496.3	501.5	501.5	500.4	501.3	492.8

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,155.6	1,125.7	1,118.9	1,115.1	1,109.9	1,112.0	1,112.0	1,117.3	1,115.2	1,124.1	1,131.2	1,122.3	1,121.6	1,119.0	1,119.5
Food and beverage stores.....	2,830.0	2,810.5	2,811.1	2,812.4	2,810.6	2,810.9	2,814.1	2,816.1	2,818.1	2,819.9	2,833.2	2,830.6	2,835.1	2,837.1	2,840.6
Health and personal care stores.....	986.0	978.9	976.3	976.3	977.6	976.4	970.9	971.9	971.1	969.7	971.5	972.7	969.4	976.9	977.5
Gasoline stations.....	825.5	816.4	816.6	816.0	814.4	815.3	816.1	814.9	813.2	814.5	817.1	820.1	822.6	820.6	821.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,363.9	1,376.5	1,377.7	1,388.0	1,401.1	1,404.4	1,405.4	1,412.1	1,417.0	1,418.5	1,422.5	1,427.2	1,431.5	1,431.1	1,440.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	614.0	600.5	599.0	597.8	597.4	600.4	601.5	597.6	598.3	598.9	597.6	597.4	596.9	600.4	599.2
General merchandise stores ¹	2,966.2	2,970.6	2,983.6	2,986.1	2,988.2	2,988.2	2,972.8	2,987.2	2,984.7	2,958.0	2,983.4	2,979.9	2,984.4	2,989.4	2,988.4
Department stores.....	1,472.9	1,487.6	1,496.9	1,495.8	1,495.1	1,484.3	1,484.2	1,498.9	1,499.5	1,488.4	1,495.9	1,493.8	1,494.6	1,499.8	1,498.2
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	782.4	760.4	757.9	756.6	757.8	754.9	753.9	758.0	758.9	762.8	763.0	763.0	766.3	774.0	766.8
Nonstore retailers.....	421.1	416.1	418.3	417.9	419.0	411.0	413.4	415.7	414.0	414.5	413.9	416.5	416.7	416.6	419.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,236.4	4,183.5	4,184.1	4,192.4	4,196.2	4,218.3	4,268.4	4,221.2	4,238.2	4,246.2	4,252.4	4,264.4	4,273.6	4,267.8	4,268.0
Air transportation.....	462.8	464.2	462.8	463.4	463.7	466.9	467.7	469.3	470.5	472.6	469.7	475.7	476.9	478.8	475.9
Rail transportation.....	218.2	214.9	217.1	217.6	218.4	219.0	218.5	219.1	220.1	221.5	221.8	223.5	225.7	224.7	226.4
Water transportation.....	63.4	62.8	62.8	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.7	65.1	66.2	64.6	64.0	64.0	63.2	63.1	63.5
Truck transportation.....	1,268.2	1,244.1	1,248.4	1,248.5	1,250.2	1,256.0	1,255.9	1,255.2	1,265.2	1,270.7	1,275.3	1,278.5	1,282.2	1,283.0	1,281.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	421.7	432.4	433.7	438.6	442.9	444.3	445.2	443.9	445.1	444.8	447.6	446.3	447.0	440.3	442.8
Pipeline transportation.....	42.6	42.4	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.6	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.3	43.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.6	27.3	27.5	27.6	28.1	27.1	26.7	27.1	27.2	28.0	27.1	29.2	29.6	28.5	28.6
Support activities for transportation.....	548.5	540.1	543.2	542.3	543.0	540.6	542.0	546.1	550.5	552.3	555.3	554.7	554.9	555.0	555.3
Couriers and messengers.....	546.3	527.1	518.9	521.0	516.5	527.3	573.6	524.9	522.2	521.6	521.0	521.8	522.5	521.1	521.7
Warehousing and storage.....	637.1	628.3	627.4	628.7	628.1	631.0	631.8	628.1	628.6	626.9	627.4	627.4	628.2	630.0	629.1
Utilities.....	560.0	551.9	550.2	548.6	549.8	549.3	551.2	548.9	550.6	550.1	551.4	551.6	552.1	552.1	552.6
Information.....	2,804	2,711	2,711	2,701	2,697	2,699	2,694	2,687	2,684	2,683	2,684	2,684	2,682	2,677	2,626
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	796.4	761.0	761.3	759.4	758.9	757.2	756.9	756.2	757.7	756.1	756.7	755.4	755.5	756.0	754.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	357.6	372.0	378.2	373.3	372.0	373.4	372.6	371.1	365.2	367.5	365.2	367.9	365.7	366.1	367.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	300.5	294.5	295.7	296.1	296.0	296.3	295.7	295.8	297.1	296.1	296.0	295.1	294.9	295.0	294.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	965.7	899.7	892.0	887.7	886.2	886.0	881.8	876.8	875.9	872.4	873.1	869.7	867.5	859.1	807.5
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	248.5	242.0	240.4	240.5	240.6	240.4	241.0	239.8	239.8	240.1	239.8	240.4	239.6	239.7	240.0
Other information services.....	135.0	141.5	143.0	143.5	143.3	145.3	145.7	147.0	148.3	150.7	153.3	155.9	158.6	160.6	161.9
Financial activities.....	7,769	7,630	7,616	7,616	7,617	7,616	7,617	7,607	7,606	7,611	7,612	7,625	7,609	7,606	7,611
Finance and insurance.....	5,774.9	5,691.3	5,684.0	5,686.7	5,685.6	5,685.3	5,681.5	5,677.0	5,669.8	5,668.5	5,666.5	5,676.7	5,668.5	5,667.0	5,669.5
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.5	21.8
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,590.2	2,544.7	2,542.6	2,547.2	2,552.0	2,552.1	2,549.0	2,543.9	2,539.7	2,536.8	2,538.0	2,548.1	2,542.7	2,542.8	2,541.7
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,753.8	1,733.4	1,733.0	1,735.8	1,738.9	1,740.9	1,741.9	1,743.1	1,744.2	1,746.3	1,750.1	1,757.2	1,756.2	1,756.5	1,757.3
Commercial banking.....	1,316.9	1,308.4	1,308.8	1,310.8	1,313.8	1,314.4	1,316.4	1,315.8	1,316.3	1,317.6	1,321.2	1,327.3	1,324.5	1,324.9	1,325.5
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	811.3	800.9	801.2	805.5	800.3	801.2	803.1	804.7	806.7	807.4	808.5	808.9	809.9	811.0	812.5
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,264.1	2,238.0	2,232.6	2,226.6	2,225.7	2,224.0	2,221.7	2,220.1	2,215.1	2,215.9	2,212.3	2,211.6	2,208.6	2,204.3	2,206.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.4	86.9	87.0	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.5	87.2	87.3	87.3	86.7	86.9	86.1	87.4	86.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,994.0	1,938.9	1,931.5	1,928.9	1,931.7	1,930.6	1,935.3	1,929.5	1,935.7	1,942.8	1,945.4	1,948.7	1,940.5	1,938.8	1,941.5
Real estate.....	1,420.2	1,395.5	1,389.5	1,389.8	1,391.6	1,388.0	1,395.0	1,390.8	1,394.7	1,396.2	1,402.8	1,408.9	1,403.4	1,401.9	1,401.3
Rental and leasing services.....	547.3	518.2	517.2	514.3	514.7	517.3	515.0	513.0	515.4	520.9	516.9	514.1	511.4	511.4	514.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.5	25.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.7
Professional and business services.....	16,579	16,688	16,711	16,719	16,759	16,844	16,902	16,953	16,991	17,066	17,111	17,155	17,155	17,194	17,232
Professional and technical services ¹	7,508.5	7,424.0	7,430.6	7,414.1	7,422.9	7,455.1	7,469.4	7,486.6	7,507.1	7,549.6	7,581.4	7,619.9	7,628.1	7,642.4	7,659.4
Legal services.....	1,124.9	1,113.7	1,113.8	1,115.7	1,115.9	1,116.1	1,113.7	1,115.1	1,113.5	1,112.1	1,111.2	1,113.5	1,109.7	1,113.8	1,113.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	914.2	888.3	887.6	875.6	871.4	893.3	881.8	883.3	879.5	904.3	911.5	929.2	928.0	924.2	923.3
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,324.7	1,276.7	1,276.4	1,273.7	1,272.6	1,273.9	1,278.5	1,280.5	1,289.2	1,291.3	1,294.2	1,295.0	1,295.8	1,297.5	1,301.8

See notes at end of table

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,422.6	1,441.5	1,445.9	1,447.1	1,456.9	1,459.6	1,464.9	1,472.1	1,477.6	1,485.7	1,492.7	1,499.8	1,505.6	1,511.4	1,519.1
Management and technical consulting services.....	994.9	991.4	989.6	991.5	994.6	1,000.3	1,008.1	1,011.8	1,020.4	1,022.7	1,032.4	1,038.5	1,040.2	1,045.4	1,052.4
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.9	1,863.0	1,864.9	1,870.6	1,869.9	1,870.8	1,873.3	1,871.4	1,870.5	1,875.8	1,877.3	1,883.5	1,882.5	1,885.4	1,885.2
Administrative and waste services.....	7,203.3	7,401.0	7,415.8	7,434.6	7,466.3	7,517.9	7,559.6	7,594.6	7,613.6	7,641.0	7,651.9	7,651.2	7,644.2	7,666.2	7,687.1
Administrative and support services ¹	6,851.6	7,044.3	7,054.2	7,074.1	7,106.6	7,159.1	7,199.8	7,234.7	7,252.3	7,279.4	7,290.2	7,288.4	7,280.9	7,301.4	7,321.3
Employment services ¹	2,480.8	2,716.7	2,719.6	2,745.7	2,765.8	2,808.0	2,843.6	2,867.1	2,881.2	2,910.3	2,907.4	2,905.3	2,900.2	2,917.4	2,938.4
Temporary help services.....	1,823.3	2,078.8	2,090.2	2,110.1	2,137.3	2,164.1	2,207.2	2,206.1	2,217.6	2,247.6	2,242.2	2,241.2	2,234.2	2,247.7	2,268.0
Business support services.....	820.0	806.4	809.1	807.6	809.2	808.8	805.2	805.4	806.1	802.3	803.2	803.1	804.8	803.3	802.3
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,753.3	1,742.5	1,747.3	1,747.2	1,747.9	1,754.5	1,765.0	1,770.5	1,765.1	1,763.3	1,767.6	1,765.8	1,762.3	1,763.8	1,766.1
Waste management and remediation services.....	351.7	356.7	361.6	360.5	359.7	358.8	359.8	359.9	361.3	361.6	361.7	362.8	363.3	364.8	365.8
Educational and health services	19,193	19,564	19,612	19,631	19,695	19,732	19,760	19,789	19,832	19,865	19,905	19,926	19,944	19,998	20,036
Educational services.....	3,090.4	3,149.6	3,160.3	3,145.1	3,170.1	3,176.9	3,179.5	3,190.0	3,205.6	3,203.1	3,209.3	3,204.4	3,203.5	3,219.3	3,223.9
Health care and social assistance.....	16,102.7	16,414.5	16,451.2	16,485.5	16,524.4	16,555.3	16,580.6	16,598.5	16,626.1	16,662.1	16,696.0	16,722.0	16,740.8	16,778.2	16,812.3
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,793.4	5,975.8	5,996.1	6,013.5	6,033.4	6,039.7	6,051.3	6,056.1	6,073.0	6,088.5	6,107.0	6,117.5	6,135.6	6,157.8	6,180.5
Offices of physicians.....	2,279.1	2,315.8	2,318.8	2,322.2	2,327.8	2,324.5	2,330.0	2,333.4	2,334.4	2,343.4	2,347.5	2,351.0	2,356.5	2,365.2	2,371.0
Outpatient care centers.....	557.5	599.6	603.5	604.5	607.2	607.2	611.4	611.8	614.7	615.6	617.2	619.2	619.1	619.6	622.2
Home health care services.....	1,027.1	1,080.6	1,084.4	1,091.7	1,096.1	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,105.0	1,113.4	1,112.8	1,116.1	1,116.6	1,123.0	1,127.7	1,134.4
Hospitals.....	4,667.4	4,685.3	4,686.5	4,690.5	4,694.1	4,701.5	4,708.0	4,712.0	4,718.8	4,728.6	4,738.2	4,743.8	4,741.9	4,754.0	4,761.5
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,082.2	3,129.1	3,139.0	3,140.9	3,147.5	3,153.6	3,163.1	3,167.7	3,171.0	3,175.6	3,180.4	3,184.1	3,190.5	3,192.3	3,194.6
Nursing care facilities.....	1,644.9	1,660.8	1,663.4	1,664.6	1,667.0	1,674.1	1,674.8	1,679.4	1,677.5	1,680.3	1,681.2	1,681.1	1,686.3	1,684.5	1,682.5
Social assistance ¹	2,559.8	2,624.3	2,629.6	2,640.6	2,649.4	2,660.5	2,658.2	2,662.7	2,663.3	2,669.4	2,670.4	2,676.6	2,672.8	2,674.1	2,675.7
Child day care services.....	852.8	851.8	851.5	855.4	856.1	858.4	856.6	860.2	858.3	860.5	860.3	860.0	858.0	852.0	850.7
Leisure and hospitality	13,077	13,020	13,051	13,103	13,072	13,057	13,074	13,071	13,125	13,171	13,200	13,175	13,202	13,217	13,227
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,915.5	1,908.6	1,925.2	1,933.3	1,899.8	1,895.0	1,896.4	1,886.5	1,897.0	1,904.7	1,905.5	1,885.4	1,891.9	1,897.3	1,895.0
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	396.8	410.0	423.2	429.7	404.8	410.6	410.5	406.8	413.8	415.6	410.6	399.5	402.4	401.0	400.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	129.4	127.3	127.0	126.8	125.9	126.6	127.2	128.0	129.5	129.7	131.5	129.5	130.5	130.8	131.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,389.2	1,371.3	1,375.0	1,376.8	1,369.1	1,357.8	1,358.7	1,351.7	1,353.7	1,359.4	1,363.4	1,356.4	1,359.0	1,365.5	1,363.3
Accommodations and food services.....	11,161.9	11,110.9	11,125.3	11,169.7	11,172.4	11,162.0	11,177.4	11,184.3	11,228.2	11,266.3	11,294.6	11,289.7	11,310.1	11,320.1	11,331.7
Accommodations.....	1,763.0	1,759.1	1,781.4	1,772.7	1,766.2	1,759.3	1,763.3	1,769.0	1,773.1	1,783.4	1,789.0	1,790.0	1,806.2	1,811.0	1,810.4
Food services and drinking places.....	9,398.9	9,351.8	9,343.9	9,397.0	9,406.2	9,402.7	9,414.1	9,415.3	9,455.1	9,482.9	9,505.6	9,499.7	9,503.9	9,509.1	9,521.3
Other services	5,367	5,364	5,369	5,389	5,418	5,416	5,418	5,420	5,434	5,439	5,442	5,445	5,451	5,448	5,456
Repair and maintenance.....	1,150.4	1,136.8	1,139.6	1,141.2	1,145.2	1,144.7	1,142.3	1,148.5	1,149.8	1,152.2	1,149.6	1,152.3	1,152.8	1,152.0	1,151.4
Personal and laundry services.....	1,280.6	1,264.8	1,258.2	1,263.3	1,272.3	1,269.9	1,271.6	1,268.0	1,276.0	1,278.5	1,279.1	1,281.7	1,284.1	1,286.4	1,288.1
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,936.0	2,962.3	2,970.8	2,984.0	3,000.0	3,001.4	3,004.1	3,003.3	3,007.8	3,008.7	3,012.8	3,010.8	3,013.7	3,010.0	3,016.3
Government	22,555	22,482	22,412	22,274	22,302	22,267	22,252	22,226	22,200	22,175	22,151	22,105	22,050	22,004	22,019
Federal.....	2,832	2,968	2,927	2,850	2,847	2,844	2,853	2,850	2,853	2,854	2,846	2,845	2,829	2,824	2,821
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,128.5	2,311.7	2,275.7	2,200.6	2,199.9	2,200.4	2,210.0	2,210.8	2,216.5	2,220.3	2,214.2	2,214.9	2,202.2	2,199.3	2,201.1
U.S. Postal Service.....	703.4	656.4	651.7	648.9	646.6	643.1	643.4	639.1	636.5	633.7	632.2	630.5	626.6	624.5	620.0
State.....	5,169	5,142	5,132	5,138	5,146	5,144	5,140	5,136	5,121	5,119	5,109	5,093	5,091	5,076	5,087
Education.....	2,360.2	2,377.1	2,378.1	2,383.7	2,393.7	2,392.9	2,392.6	2,396.0	2,393.3	2,397.2	2,391.9	2,387.2	2,387.0	2,394.3	2,399.0
Other State government.....	2,808.8	2,764.4	2,754.0	2,753.9	2,752.2	2,751.4	2,747.3	2,739.6	2,728.0	2,721.4	2,717.5	2,705.7	2,704.0	2,681.7	2,688.2
Local.....	14,554	14,372	14,353	14,286	14,309	14,279	14,259	14,240	14,226	14,202	14,196	14,167	14,130	14,104	14,111
Education.....	8,078.8	8,010.4	8,004.1	7,948.6	7,980.0	7,961.9	7,951.8	7,939.3	7,932.2	7,918.0	7,919.1	7,895.9	7,866.6	7,846.4	7,858.2
Other local government.....	6,474.9	6,361.2	6,349.2	6,337.3	6,328.6	6,316.6	6,307.3	6,300.8	6,293.3	6,284.4	6,277.0	6,270.6	6,263.2	6,257.8	6,252.3

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.5
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.2	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8
Natural resources and mining	43.2	44.6	45.5	44.6	44.6	44.7	44.9	46.2	45.9	46.0	46.6	46.5	47.3	46.3	46.3
Construction	37.6	38.4	38.6	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.6	37.6	38.7	38.6	38.8	39.1	39.0	39.1	39.0
Manufacturing	39.8	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3
Overtime hours.....	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Durable goods.....	39.8	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7
Overtime hours.....	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Wood products.....	37.4	39.1	38.5	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	40.8	41.7	41.6	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.3	41.9	42.4	42.2	42.9	42.5	42.7	42.6
Primary metals.....	40.7	43.7	43.5	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.1	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.3	44.8	44.5
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.1	41.9
Machinery.....	40.1	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.2
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.6	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.3	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.1	40.2
Transportation equipment.....	41.2	42.9	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.6	42.4	43.2	43.5	42.8	42.7	42.9	43.1	43.0
Furniture and related products.....	37.7	38.5	38.2	38.4	38.4	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.4	39.7	40.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.9	38.8	39.3	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.7
Nondurable goods.....	39.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.6
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Food manufacturing.....	40.0	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9
Beverage and tobacco products.....	35.7	37.5	39.1	38.7	40.5	37.5	38.2	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.0	39.9	38.5
Textile mills.....	37.7	41.3	41.7	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.9	39.0	41.6	41.2	41.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.4
Textile product mills.....	37.9	39.0	37.9	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.2	37.9	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.6	38.5	37.9	38.9
Apparel.....	36.0	36.6	36.7	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.8	37.6	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.3
Leather and allied products.....	33.6	39.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	40.4	40.3	41.1	40.0	39.0	39.1	39.4	40.2	39.8	39.2
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	43.5	43.7	42.8	43.3	42.9	43.1	42.8
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.8	37.7	38.2	37.9	38.0	38.1	37.9	38.2	37.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.5	44.5	43.6	44.2	43.5
Chemicals.....	41.4	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.7	43.4	43.1	42.5	42.2	42.2
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.2	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.5
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3
Retail trade.....	29.9	30.2	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.0	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.7	37.7
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.8
Information	36.6	36.3	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.2	35.9
Financial activities	36.1	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3
Professional and business services	34.7	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.1
Education and health services	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.7
Other services	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$19.13	\$19.14	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.31	\$19.32	\$19.32	\$19.37	\$19.42	\$19.43	\$19.49	\$19.49
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.89	8.91	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.94	8.89	8.88	8.83	8.78	8.76	8.77	8.80	8.78	8.74
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.90	20.28	20.33	20.33	20.41	20.45	20.49	20.55	20.57	20.59	20.60	20.64	20.63	20.69	20.71
Natural resources and mining.....	23.29	23.83	23.87	24.10	23.86	24.02	24.02	24.14	24.18	24.33	23.99	24.47	24.42	24.60	24.57
Construction.....	22.66	23.22	23.30	23.21	23.38	23.42	23.44	23.48	23.51	23.49	23.56	23.56	23.57	23.65	23.81
Manufacturing.....	18.24	18.61	18.63	18.65	18.71	18.75	18.80	18.91	18.89	18.91	18.91	18.94	18.91	18.96	18.92
Excluding overtime.....	17.59	17.78	17.81	17.81	17.86	17.88	17.93	18.01	17.98	18.00	18.00	18.05	18.04	18.07	18.03
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.79	19.81	19.88	19.94	20.03	20.14	20.12	20.12	20.13	20.14	20.08	20.14	20.07
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.88	16.89	16.92	16.91	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.01	17.01	17.04	17.06	17.08	17.09
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.35	18.81	18.87	18.88	18.98	18.98	18.97	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.11	19.16	19.17	19.24	19.22
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.48	16.83	16.84	16.90	16.99	16.96	16.97	17.04	17.05	17.07	17.11	17.13	17.14	17.20	17.17
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.55	21.64	21.82	21.73	21.79	21.90	21.86	21.84	21.94	21.98	21.99	22.13	22.03
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.25	13.29	13.38	13.37	13.36	13.37	13.39	13.41	13.43	13.41	13.44	13.48	13.46
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.19	19.18	19.22	19.22	19.28	19.47	19.36	19.31	19.37	19.48	19.46	19.53	19.55
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	30.27	30.28	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.23	30.33	30.74	31.08	30.80	30.80	30.96	30.92
Information.....	25.45	25.86	25.91	26.01	26.22	26.13	26.09	26.23	26.35	26.51	26.68	26.57	26.33	26.48	26.52
Financial activities.....	20.85	21.49	21.57	21.45	21.68	21.69	21.63	21.74	21.62	21.71	21.79	21.74	21.67	21.78	21.75
Professional and business services.....	22.35	22.78	22.93	22.94	23.00	22.96	22.84	23.02	23.03	23.00	23.09	23.11	23.18	23.24	23.16
Education and health services.....	19.49	20.12	20.20	20.24	20.33	20.37	20.42	20.48	20.49	20.46	20.49	20.64	20.68	20.79	20.84
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.12	11.31	11.35	11.27	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.36	11.40	11.43	11.50	11.47	11.49	11.49
Other services.....	16.59	17.08	17.08	17.13	17.19	17.26	17.24	17.22	17.24	17.14	17.20	17.21	17.23	17.25	17.24

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$19.06	\$19.14	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.51	\$19.39	\$19.32	\$19.39	\$19.44	\$19.28	\$19.38	\$19.35
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	19.13	19.14	19.23	19.24	19.23	19.31	19.32	19.32	19.37	19.42	19.43	19.49	19.49
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.90	20.28	20.39	20.45	20.51	20.48	20.50	20.48	20.46	20.48	20.56	20.61	20.62	20.74	20.78
Natural resources and mining	23.29	23.83	23.71	24.06	23.75	23.91	24.25	24.38	24.28	24.69	24.09	24.31	24.16	24.57	24.39
Construction	22.66	23.22	23.38	23.34	23.55	23.47	23.48	23.39	23.42	23.37	23.48	23.47	23.48	23.67	23.93
Manufacturing	18.24	18.61	18.57	18.74	18.70	18.74	18.86	18.97	18.93	18.89	18.92	18.91	18.87	18.90	18.84
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.74	19.94	19.89	19.94	20.14	20.17	20.17	20.11	20.13	20.09	20.03	20.03	19.97
Wood products	14.92	14.85	14.83	14.90	14.74	14.98	14.97	14.96	14.89	14.82	14.93	14.83	14.81	14.93	14.83
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.28	17.49	17.53	17.55	17.47	17.64	17.72	17.81	17.94	17.84	18.08	18.07	18.27	18.38	18.45
Primary metals	20.10	20.11	19.86	20.23	20.12	19.94	20.25	20.14	20.14	19.95	20.11	19.98	20.06	20.13	19.84
Fabricated metal products	17.48	17.94	17.90	17.99	18.03	17.98	18.20	18.16	18.09	18.08	18.06	18.12	18.06	18.12	18.07
Machinery	18.39	18.96	18.99	19.01	19.08	19.26	19.36	19.49	19.38	19.38	19.40	19.39	19.30	19.40	19.49
Computer and electronic products	21.87	22.79	22.93	22.88	22.75	22.97	23.31	23.54	23.42	23.23	23.41	23.45	23.20	23.26	23.10
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.27	16.87	16.78	16.93	17.15	17.07	17.53	17.81	18.15	17.99	17.92	17.84	17.87	17.86	17.96
Transportation equipment	24.98	25.22	25.04	25.65	25.50	25.43	25.60	25.42	25.45	25.48	25.52	25.57	25.48	25.31	25.01
Furniture and related products	15.04	15.05	15.09	15.26	15.10	15.16	15.10	15.14	15.11	15.22	15.36	15.21	15.03	15.16	15.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.13	16.55	16.60	16.63	16.76	16.81	16.96	17.08	17.00	16.91	16.90	16.70	16.64	16.72	16.69
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.83	16.95	16.89	16.90	16.88	17.08	16.97	16.97	17.00	17.04	17.03	17.13	17.05
Food manufacturing	14.39	14.40	14.33	14.42	14.42	14.49	14.51	14.62	14.53	14.52	14.58	14.56	14.54	14.63	14.57
Beverages and tobacco products	20.49	21.78	21.85	21.69	20.88	21.46	21.03	20.79	20.77	20.58	20.35	19.95	19.68	19.81	19.80
Textile mills	13.71	13.55	13.67	13.77	13.48	13.64	13.66	14.08	14.09	13.94	13.89	13.81	13.75	13.70	13.71
Textile product mills	11.44	11.80	11.72	11.76	11.77	12.01	11.83	11.74	12.08	12.20	12.33	12.17	12.22	12.38	12.18
Apparel	11.37	11.43	11.38	11.61	11.65	11.65	11.47	12.06	11.90	11.72	11.64	11.69	11.76	11.82	11.85
Leather and allied products	13.90	13.03	12.58	12.69	12.84	13.20	12.96	13.03	13.05	13.35	13.28	13.38	13.41	13.59	13.48
Paper and paper products	19.29	20.03	20.05	20.31	20.00	19.95	20.13	20.25	20.10	19.95	20.13	20.19	20.09	20.39	20.27
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.92	16.76	17.07	17.06	17.01	16.98	17.29	17.31	17.25	17.19	17.24	17.16	17.14	17.36
Petroleum and coal products	29.61	31.34	31.43	31.46	31.50	31.72	32.01	32.15	32.24	31.88	31.89	32.00	32.08	32.06	31.57
Chemicals	20.30	21.08	21.69	21.80	21.53	21.22	21.22	21.42	21.13	21.38	21.29	21.51	21.64	21.84	21.65
Plastics and rubber products	16.01	15.71	15.60	15.69	15.70	15.80	15.89	16.10	15.94	15.85	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.90	15.92
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.35	18.81	18.78	18.86	18.97	18.97	18.97	19.31	19.17	19.08	19.15	19.19	18.99	19.09	19.04
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.48	16.83	16.83	16.95	16.99	16.89	16.81	17.17	17.13	17.05	17.16	17.16	17.05	17.14	17.11
Wholesale trade	20.84	21.53	21.49	21.58	21.77	21.74	21.86	22.07	21.95	21.67	21.93	21.95	21.79	22.07	21.90
Retail trade	13.01	13.24	13.25	13.39	13.36	13.27	13.20	13.47	13.42	13.42	13.50	13.42	13.40	13.46	13.42
Transportation and warehousing	18.81	19.17	19.25	19.16	19.21	19.23	19.19	19.54	19.44	19.28	19.35	19.49	19.39	19.57	19.60
Utilities	29.48	30.04	30.05	30.36	30.48	30.37	30.19	30.17	29.92	30.83	31.28	30.98	30.40	30.79	30.70
Information	25.45	25.86	25.95	26.11	26.37	26.13	25.98	26.51	26.33	26.37	26.66	26.78	26.10	26.35	26.38
Financial activities	20.85	21.49	21.60	21.45	21.67	21.65	21.60	21.92	21.61	21.72	21.82	21.86	21.52	21.67	21.64
Professional and business services	22.35	22.78	22.89	22.78	22.82	22.87	22.87	23.50	23.23	23.00	23.08	23.24	22.96	23.10	22.90
Education and health services	19.49	20.12	20.15	20.25	20.34	20.35	20.46	20.53	20.48	20.46	20.51	20.58	20.61	20.85	20.81
Leisure and hospitality	11.12	11.31	11.24	11.26	11.33	11.34	11.43	11.39	11.46	11.42	11.43	11.51	11.38	11.36	11.38
Other services	16.59	17.08	16.98	17.12	17.13	17.23	17.24	17.31	17.23	17.22	17.26	17.27	17.16	17.11	17.08

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$617.18	\$636.91	\$648.04	\$639.28	\$646.46	\$644.21	\$644.54	\$649.68	\$643.75	\$643.36	\$649.57	\$657.07	\$649.74	\$653.11	\$652.10
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	640.86	641.19	644.21	644.54	644.21	644.95	649.15	649.15	650.83	652.51	652.85	654.86	652.92
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	779.68	819.18	835.99	828.23	840.91	835.58	836.40	813.06	818.40	829.44	836.79	847.07	849.54	848.27	858.21
Natural resources and mining.....	1006.67	1063.28	1102.52	1065.86	1071.13	1075.95	1083.98	1114.17	1095.03	1120.93	1117.78	1132.85	1162.10	1135.13	1151.21
CONSTRUCTION	851.76	891.85	928.19	898.59	932.58	910.64	899.28	853.74	871.22	890.40	911.02	927.07	934.50	939.70	961.99
Manufacturing.....	726.12	765.08	766.94	773.96	776.05	779.58	788.35	772.08	774.24	780.16	781.40	784.77	783.11	776.79	779.98
Durable goods.....	771.39	818.75	819.21	823.52	829.41	837.48	847.89	828.99	833.02	840.60	839.42	841.77	839.26	829.24	836.74
Wood products.....	557.74	580.39	579.85	579.61	582.23	593.21	588.32	574.46	570.29	588.35	597.20	599.13	595.36	588.24	588.75
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	705.54	728.96	753.79	745.88	752.96	753.23	737.15	705.28	719.39	738.58	762.98	778.82	789.26	799.53	811.80
Primary metals.....	817.67	879.35	861.92	877.98	885.28	893.31	919.35	888.17	892.20	899.75	908.97	905.09	908.72	893.77	884.86
Fabricated metal products.....	689.06	742.82	750.01	746.59	751.85	758.76	773.50	751.82	745.31	755.74	760.33	761.04	763.94	759.23	760.75
Machinery.....	737.97	797.56	795.68	798.42	814.72	828.18	844.10	843.92	837.22	835.28	832.26	837.65	833.76	826.44	834.17
Computer and electronic products.....	883.02	932.33	937.84	928.93	930.48	946.36	953.38	946.31	939.14	936.17	938.74	947.38	934.96	932.73	930.93
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	639.34	693.52	696.37	685.67	715.16	711.82	725.74	726.65	722.37	737.59	731.14	731.44	736.24	707.26	718.40
Transportation equipment.....	1028.37	1081.28	1076.72	1102.95	1099.05	1101.12	1116.16	1067.64	1099.44	1108.38	1089.70	1091.84	1095.64	1065.55	1082.93
Furniture and related products.....	566.66	579.55	582.47	581.41	579.84	601.85	608.53	584.40	593.82	614.89	614.40	614.48	593.69	601.85	610.85
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	620.74	640.57	640.76	636.93	645.26	650.55	663.14	659.29	664.70	657.80	655.72	647.96	648.96	642.05	647.57
Nondurable goods.....	658.68	685.16	690.03	700.04	694.18	692.90	695.46	686.62	683.89	687.29	691.90	696.94	694.82	695.48	695.64
Food manufacturing.....	575.51	585.83	587.53	602.76	594.10	589.74	589.11	577.49	569.58	572.09	578.83	580.94	581.60	586.66	585.71
Beverages and tobacco products.....	731.37	816.49	871.82	852.42	843.55	804.75	790.73	779.63	793.41	798.50	787.55	792.02	781.30	806.27	778.14
Textile mills.....	516.86	558.84	578.24	576.96	543.24	561.97	561.43	530.82	581.92	568.75	587.55	589.69	580.25	569.92	577.19
Textile product mills.....	433.13	459.53	444.19	458.64	459.03	476.80	467.29	436.73	472.33	480.68	479.64	470.98	471.69	466.73	472.58
Apparel.....	408.86	418.33	419.92	413.32	433.38	438.04	441.60	452.25	456.96	452.39	451.63	455.91	459.82	452.71	455.04
Leather and allied products.....	466.62	509.22	503.20	497.45	505.90	529.32	524.88	535.53	522.00	524.66	521.90	528.51	540.42	536.81	531.11
Paper and paper products.....	806.19	858.68	860.15	885.52	864.00	859.85	885.72	860.63	866.31	863.84	857.54	870.19	863.87	872.69	867.56
Printing and related support activities.....	635.68	646.26	650.29	660.61	656.81	646.38	646.94	643.19	650.86	652.05	651.50	653.40	643.50	647.89	659.68
Petroleum and coal products.....	1284.44	1347.00	1370.35	1371.66	1395.45	1386.16	1338.02	1369.59	1347.63	1332.58	1374.46	1427.20	1401.90	1455.52	1385.92
Chemicals.....	841.18	888.84	913.15	919.96	908.57	908.22	914.58	916.78	895.91	910.79	919.73	924.93	917.54	915.10	909.30
Plastics and rubber products.....	643.91	658.69	652.08	654.27	654.69	666.76	675.33	674.59	664.70	664.12	665.70	667.71	670.23	659.85	667.05
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	588.20	606.11	615.98	607.29	612.73	610.83	612.73	623.71	615.36	612.47	618.55	625.59	615.28	620.43	616.90
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	541.88	559.62	570.54	566.13	567.47	562.44	566.50	570.04	565.29	569.47	576.58	580.01	576.29	582.76	578.32
Wholesale trade.....	784.49	816.15	827.37	820.04	831.61	826.12	832.87	847.49	834.10	827.79	842.11	856.05	841.09	845.28	838.77
Retail trade.....	388.57	399.74	408.10	405.72	403.47	399.43	405.24	402.75	398.57	402.60	409.05	407.97	408.70	418.61	410.65
Transportation and warehousing.....	677.56	710.63	731.50	716.58	718.45	728.82	727.30	724.93	725.11	724.93	727.56	736.72	734.88	741.70	744.80
Utilities.....	1239.37	1263.33	1271.12	1284.23	1307.59	1293.76	1277.04	1270.16	1268.61	1307.19	1345.04	1316.65	1276.80	1283.94	1280.19
Information.....	931.08	938.89	957.56	942.57	957.23	951.13	935.28	967.62	953.15	949.32	962.43	980.15	939.60	956.51	947.04
Financial activities.....	752.03	776.82	801.36	772.20	780.12	779.40	777.60	813.23	780.12	777.58	787.70	806.63	776.87	782.29	783.37
Professional and business services.....	775.81	798.59	817.17	795.02	807.83	802.74	802.74	824.85	810.73	802.70	812.42	827.34	810.49	808.50	806.08
Education and health services.....	628.45	646.52	652.86	650.03	654.95	653.24	656.77	665.17	655.36	654.72	656.32	666.79	663.64	677.63	672.16
Leisure and hospitality.....	275.95	280.87	289.99	278.12	280.98	278.96	277.75	274.50	279.62	282.07	282.32	287.75	284.50	288.54	287.91
Other services.....	506.26	524.01	529.78	527.30	527.60	525.52	525.82	531.42	527.24	526.93	528.16	533.64	526.81	526.99	527.77

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	60.1	55.8	58.1	51.9	54.7	47.9	48.7	43.1	53.7	54.1	54.5	50.7
2008.....	50.6	47.6	50.2	42.1	41.9	34.5	30.5	33.1	30.0	32.0	23.4	20.6
2009.....	19.5	18.5	17.0	18.2	27.9	25.5	30.0	33.3	34.3	29.0	38.8	38.4
2010.....	46.1	48.3	58.8	63.9	56.0	55.2	56.4	53.7	51.9	58.2	57.7	58.6
2011.....	60.5	70.8	65.7	65.2	55.4	56.2	61.4	55.6				
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	60.7	59.0	62.0	57.5	58.1	54.5	51.7	48.1	49.6	47.6	57.1	53.2
2008.....	57.1	47.6	47.9	43.3	37.6	32.4	30.9	27.7	26.0	26.0	22.1	19.9
2009.....	18.4	13.3	12.5	14.2	17.8	20.4	20.6	20.6	28.3	25.1	27.7	28.3
2010.....	32.2	39.7	50.9	59.0	64.0	60.7	56.9	56.4	56.0	58.8	59.2	62.9
2011.....	61.8	66.5	72.1	71.3	68.7	62.9	64.8	57.9				
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	59.9	59.4	63.5	62.4	59.4	58.8	55.6	54.3	56.4	51.1	53.0	52.1
2008.....	50.6	51.7	51.7	49.4	42.3	36.1	33.1	29.6	26.6	27.2	23.6	22.3
2009.....	19.1	15.5	13.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	14.2	16.1	18.5	20.4	22.7	24.2
2010.....	25.1	26.4	34.1	45.5	51.9	55.6	58.8	63.1	63.3	58.4	59.6	61.8
2011.....	64.8	68.0	71.5	71.3	71.5	69.9	71.9	64.4				
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	63.5	59.2	60.9	59.7	59.4	58.4	56.9	57.1	59.9	59.4	58.6	60.1
2008.....	54.9	56.6	53.0	47.0	48.1	43.8	40.6	39.7	36.0	32.6	28.5	26.6
2009.....	24.9	17.4	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	14.4	12.7	13.9	14.4	13.9	15.5
2010.....	15.7	15.5	18.9	23.4	28.1	35.0	41.8	42.1	45.1	50.6	54.7	58.6
2011.....	60.1	67.4	67.8	65.9	70.0	68.2	69.7	68.7				
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	54.9	43.2	37.0	28.4	40.1	34.6	38.9	26.5	35.2	36.4	52.5	41.4
2008.....	41.4	36.4	43.8	35.8	41.4	24.7	17.9	22.2	19.1	22.2	11.1	7.4
2009.....	6.8	10.5	7.4	16.0	8.0	9.3	24.7	25.3	22.2	23.5	32.7	37.7
2010.....	38.9	53.1	53.7	66.7	62.3	51.2	51.9	44.4	49.4	45.1	58.0	59.3
2011.....	73.5	67.9	63.0	66.7	53.1	57.4	60.5	48.8				
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	42.0	35.8	46.9	32.1	33.3	35.2	30.9	29.6	24.1	23.5	35.8	40.1
2008.....	50.0	37.7	35.8	33.3	34.0	27.2	19.8	11.7	15.4	13.6	13.6	7.4
2009.....	5.6	2.5	4.3	8.6	7.4	6.8	4.9	8.0	17.9	14.2	20.4	24.1
2010.....	29.6	43.8	48.8	60.5	65.4	63.0	56.8	51.2	49.4	44.4	54.9	56.2
2011.....	64.2	72.8	75.9	69.1	63.6	61.1	64.2	62.3				
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	35.2	32.1	33.3	35.2	34.6	38.9	34.0	27.2	27.2	23.5	30.2	24.7
2008.....	25.9	28.4	41.4	39.5	35.8	29.6	22.2	18.5	10.5	15.4	13.6	11.7
2009.....	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.5	6.2	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.6	14.2
2010.....	16.7	19.8	30.2	42.0	49.4	54.3	60.5	61.7	61.7	48.8	51.9	54.9
2011.....	59.9	66.7	69.1	71.6	74.7	71.0	72.8	63.0				
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	39.5	36.4	37.0	31.5	29.6	30.2	30.2	28.4	32.7	29.6	35.2	36.4
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	18.5	25.9	35.8	35.2	40.1	45.7	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.6	63.0	63.6	61.7	66.7	62.3	67.3	63.6				

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

18. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2011							2011							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	3,025	3,123	2,953	3,034	3,169	3,213	3,056	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,695	2,793	2,635	2,725	2,835	2,905	2,757	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	
Construction.....	55	68	90	100	68	75	92	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	209	235	226	211	217	252	240	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	448	472	524	484	515	540	489	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	606	613	497	615	616	640	623	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	
Education and health services.....	553	609	550	594	596	604	607	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Leisure and hospitality.....	378	340	305	298	360	338	339	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	
Government.....	330	331	319	309	334	309	299	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	594	675	531	586	522	570	548	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	
South.....	1,082	1,082	985	1,087	1,109	1,192	1,096	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	
Midwest.....	630	672	664	730	686	714	707	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	
West.....	715	752	681	719	753	753	731	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

^P = preliminary.

19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2011							2011							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	3,986	4,067	4,001	4,129	4,058	3,976	4,014	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,729	3,807	3,733	3,870	3,797	3,733	3,755	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	
Construction.....	369	338	355	371	360	334	323	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.9	
Manufacturing.....	250	269	257	263	260	259	252	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	816	803	791	804	802	767	782	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Professional and business services.....	791	840	831	902	806	819	839	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	
Education and health services.....	468	470	468	480	485	472	480	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	632	681	653	629	689	682	673	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	
Government.....	257	260	269	259	261	243	259	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	646	717	695	675	681	675	640	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	
South.....	1,466	1,535	1,471	1,643	1,503	1,488	1,527	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	
Midwest.....	901	862	941	890	908	910	932	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	
West.....	862	851	864	826	910	893	890	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The hires level is the number of hires during the entire month; the hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.
^P = preliminary.

20. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)								Percent						
	2011								2011						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	3,825	3,805	3,833	4,145	3,993	3,962	3,968	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,538	3,534	3,528	3,844	3,687	3,659	3,692	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	
Construction.....	324	334	357	376	371	327	330	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.7	5.9	6.0	
Manufacturing.....	234	245	241	272	252	239	248	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	800	772	725	799	785	770	773	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Professional and business services.....	760	719	785	892	766	806	805	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	
Education and health services.....	441	429	428	450	459	431	446	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	582	650	621	652	653	670	683	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	
Government.....	287	271	304	301	306	302	275	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	703	649	763	757	634	665	635	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.5	
South.....	1,451	1,519	1,402	1,528	1,421	1,482	1,487	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	
Midwest.....	830	912	947	942	934	905	921	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	
West.....	857	872	898	974	863	853	824	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

^P= preliminary

21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)								Percent						
	2011								2011						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	1,910	1,924	1,887	2,000	1,904	1,969	2,030	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,793	1,820	1,771	1,877	1,786	1,839	1,909	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	
Construction.....	62	72	91	92	75	71	69	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	94	115	105	109	109	101	99	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	442	443	410	463	432	412	426	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Professional and business services.....	396	357	360	372	330	391	377	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	
Education and health services.....	241	251	239	253	264	238	269	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	353	382	386	388	395	401	449	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	
Government.....	117	104	117	123	117	130	122	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	335	293	266	330	264	264	294	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	
South.....	779	779	741	816	744	782	830	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Midwest.....	455	437	456	484	465	476	509	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
West.....	447	455	400	460	406	460	446	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The quits level is the number of quits during the entire month; the quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

^P = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 ²	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 ²
United States ³	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	\$870	3.4
Private industry	8,746.3	107,007.4	.4	861	4.0
Natural resources and mining	126.9	1,926.7	3.3	884	5.7
Construction	796.6	5,686.9	-4.6	946	1.3
Manufacturing	343.4	11,584.3	-.3	1,074	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,877.4	24,381.8	-.2	742	4.4
Information	144.5	2,701.5	-2.3	1,416	7.4
Financial activities	818.0	7,379.9	-1.7	1,235	4.6
Professional and business services	1,544.9	16,869.8	3.3	1,093	3.1
Education and health services	893.5	18,661.9	1.9	842	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	748.6	13,292.8	.7	370	3.6
Other services	1,267.9	4,342.8	-.1	562	3.5
Government	298.0	21,433.0	-.8	918	1.2
Los Angeles, CA	427.0	3,844.5	-.8	972	3.1
Private industry	421.4	3,311.1	-.3	948	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.8	5.9	1,903	45.9
Construction	13.0	104.2	-9.3	1,010	-1.6
Manufacturing	13.5	374.1	-1.7	1,079	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.2	732.2	.1	783	2.9
Information	8.5	196.9	1.2	1,644	3.1
Financial activities	22.4	209.4	-1.1	1,456	8.4
Professional and business services	42.0	528.2	.9	1,145	1.1
Education and health services	29.0	508.8	2.6	931	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	390.4	.9	544	2.6
Other services	200.8	248.5	-5.9	451	7.9
Government	5.6	533.4	-4.0	1,123	1.1
Cook, IL	143.4	2,354.8	-.4	1,008	3.2
Private industry	142.0	2,055.8	-.1	1,000	3.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.0	-8.4	1,051	7.5
Construction	12.2	67.2	-10.0	1,228	-3.3
Manufacturing	6.7	194.3	-1.0	1,069	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.7	428.9	.2	784	3.2
Information	2.6	51.0	-3.5	1,439	6.4
Financial activities	15.4	187.9	-2.8	1,644	7.6
Professional and business services	30.2	407.7	2.6	1,259	1.7
Education and health services	14.9	391.0	(⁴)	903	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality	12.4	230.9	.2	463	4.5
Other services	15.4	92.5	(⁴)	761	5.3
Government	1.4	298.9	-2.5	1,067	1.5
New York, NY	120.9	2,273.0	1.2	1,572	4.7
Private industry	120.6	1,834.9	1.6	1,685	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-5.0	1,853	-9.3
Construction	2.2	30.5	-7.0	1,608	3.5
Manufacturing	2.5	26.7	-2.5	1,256	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	233.4	2.2	1,130	2.4
Information	4.4	131.0	-.8	2,042	7.8
Financial activities	19.0	348.8	1.3	2,903	5.5
Professional and business services	25.6	458.2	1.9	1,880	3.8
Education and health services	9.1	290.0	1.7	1,147	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	12.3	223.3	3.2	756	3.7
Other services	18.6	86.3	.2	1,026	9.5
Government .....	.3	438.1	-.6	1,098	3.8
Harris, TX	100.0	1,995.8	1.1	1,083	3.9
Private industry	99.4	1,734.1	1.0	1,095	4.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	75.2	4.0	2,692	3.9
Construction	6.5	133.6	-3.4	1,038	.6
Manufacturing	4.5	169.0	.4	1,357	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	415.8	.2	969	5.4
Information	1.3	27.9	-5.1	1,298	6.1
Financial activities	10.4	111.4	-2.8	1,283	5.5
Professional and business services	19.8	322.3	2.8	1,310	4.6
Education and health services	11.1	238.7	3.5	902	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	179.2	1.2	398	2.3
Other services	13.2	59.8	3.0	620	2.1
Government .....	.6	261.7	(⁴)	1,003	(⁴)
Maricopa, AZ	95.0	1,597.0	-.5	859	2.4
Private industry	94.3	1,382.4	-.3	851	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.5	-12.0	787	9.8
Construction	8.9	80.4	-10.0	892	2.4
Manufacturing	3.2	106.6	-2.6	1,250	9.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	328.7	-1.0	797	4.2
Information	1.5	26.7	1.3	1,118	2.2
Financial activities	11.3	131.2	-2.1	1,025	2.9
Professional and business services	22.0	259.5	.7	896	.4
Education and health services	10.4	231.5	(⁴)	919	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	165.5	.3	409	3.0
Other services	6.8	45.1	-.3	571	2.5
Government .....	.7	214.6	-1.8	915	-7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 ²	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 ²
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,415.0	0.9	\$1,032	2.0
Private industry	67.3	1,246.2	.9	1,035	2.0
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.4	10.9	2,861	.1
Construction	4.0	69.2	-3.6	944	-4
Manufacturing	2.9	113.1	-3.8	1,174	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	279.8	.1	961	2.9
Information	1.6	45.1	-3	1,507	3.5
Financial activities	8.5	136.0	-8	1,329	2.5
Professional and business services	14.8	261.7	3.7	1,175	1.2
Education and health services	7.0	165.3	3.4	962	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	128.5	1.7	462	2.0
Other services	7.0	38.2	1.7	642	1.4
Government .....	.5	168.9	1.0	1,005	1.5
Orange, CA	101.7	1,348.8	-.1	975	2.8
Private industry	100.4	1,215.9	.3	966	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	3.9	-1.9	620	-2.7
Construction	6.4	67.9	-5.0	1,073	-3.1
Manufacturing	5.0	151.0	-.4	1,244	9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.4	243.5	-.4	905	4.3
Information	1.3	24.3	-8.2	1,463	8.0
Financial activities	9.8	104.0	.2	1,363	5.2
Professional and business services	18.8	244.0	2.0	1,092	.3
Education and health services	10.4	154.5	2.9	940	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	171.7	.1	431	4.9
Other services	20.7	48.4	.5	539	2.5
Government	1.4	132.9	-2.9	1,060	.2
San Diego, CA	97.7	1,238.6	.4	943	2.7
Private industry	96.3	1,021.5	.4	917	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	10.7	5.6	582	.7
Construction	6.4	55.7	-5.5	1,045	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	93.0	.1	1,326	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	196.4	-.3	742	1.6
Information	1.2	25.0	-2.8	1,572	10.1
Financial activities	8.6	66.9	-1.4	1,119	4.0
Professional and business services	16.2	210.8	1.8	1,223	.2
Education and health services	8.4	145.5	2.8	907	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	157.4	.3	425	4.9
Other services	27.3	57.7	.1	540	11.6
Government	1.4	217.1	.2	1,069	(⁴)
King, WA	83.0	1,121.8	.1	1,234	4.7
Private industry	82.4	967.6	.1	1,248	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.9	-4.4	1,162	9.5
Construction	6.0	49.1	-8.8	1,134	1.1
Manufacturing	2.3	97.3	-2.4	1,455	10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	204.5	.4	977	6.8
Information	1.8	79.9	1.0	3,605	6.4
Financial activities	6.6	64.6	-4.4	1,297	-1.3
Professional and business services	14.3	177.8	3.2	1,329	4.7
Education and health services	7.0	130.3	.2	930	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	109.8	-.1	456	.2
Other services	22.8	51.4	8.6	572	-4.7
Government .....	.6	154.2	.1	1,142	(⁴)
Miami-Dade, FL	85.0	940.9	.3	853	1.5
Private industry	84.7	797.9	.7	819	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.8	-.2	489	.6
Construction	5.3	31.4	-9.3	859	-.2
Manufacturing	2.6	34.7	-4.3	805	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.1	236.4	1.9	757	1.6
Information	1.5	17.1	-1.5	1,289	5.5
Financial activities	9.0	60.4	-1.0	1,216	5.6
Professional and business services	17.8	121.5	.4	993	-2.8
Education and health services	9.6	149.6	1.0	862	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.3	104.8	3.7	497	4.6
Other services	7.7	34.8	1.5	553	2.6
Government .....	.4	143.0	-1.8	1,047	1.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

² Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

³ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

Virgin Islands.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2010.

State	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10
United States ²	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	\$870	3.4
Alabama	116.8	1,813.9	-.1	774	4.0
Alaska	21.4	333.5	1.3	926	4.4
Arizona	147.2	2,342.3	-.9	821	2.6
Arkansas	85.6	1,147.0	.8	684	3.8
California	1,347.5	14,469.7	-.3	982	3.3
Colorado	173.2	2,183.8	-.2	898	2.5
Connecticut	111.4	1,611.9	.0	1,069	4.3
Delaware	28.4	404.7	.8	902	2.4
District of Columbia	35.0	693.8	2.0	1,471	1.2
Florida	595.2	7,045.3	.0	780	2.8
Georgia	268.2	3,749.9	-.1	823	2.7
Hawaii	38.9	585.6	-.1	804	2.2
Idaho	55.0	616.8	-1.1	667	3.1
Illinois	378.6	5,539.5	.0	916	4.0
Indiana	157.2	2,736.7	.8	742	3.9
Iowa	94.3	1,439.8	-.5	719	3.6
Kansas	87.5	1,296.1	-1.0	731	3.5
Kentucky	110.1	1,728.3	.8	729	3.3
Louisiana	131.0	1,834.8	.0	790	3.9
Maine	49.2	589.4	-.6	714	3.6
Maryland	163.8	2,469.7	.5	966	2.7
Massachusetts	221.1	3,169.8	.8	1,069	4.5
Michigan	247.6	3,825.9	-.9	840	3.8
Minnesota	164.7	2,574.3	.4	875	4.7
Mississippi	69.5	1,077.4	.0	653	2.8
Missouri	174.5	2,596.8	-.5	764	2.7
Montana	42.4	428.7	.0	647	1.6
Nebraska	60.0	899.8	-.2	708	2.8
Nevada	71.2	1,106.8	-1.7	815	1.2
New Hampshire	48.4	608.9	.1	854	2.9
New Jersey	265.6	3,759.0	-.4	1,024	2.8
New Mexico	54.8	785.9	-1.0	745	2.9
New York	591.6	8,364.2	.5	1,057	4.3
North Carolina	251.7	3,806.2	-.3	768	3.1
North Dakota	26.4	366.1	3.0	726	6.8
Ohio	286.4	4,942.1	-.3	791	3.4
Oklahoma	102.2	1,487.5	-.2	726	4.0
Oregon	131.0	1,620.5	.3	791	3.1
Pennsylvania	341.0	5,500.9	.9	860	4.1
Rhode Island	35.2	456.0	.8	826	4.2
South Carolina	111.4	1,763.7	.5	714	3.9
South Dakota	30.9	393.7	.4	660	4.3
Tennessee	139.6	2,578.3	.8	777	4.3
Texas	572.4	10,204.5	1.5	876	3.7
Utah	83.7	1,160.6	.5	740	2.2
Vermont	24.4	294.3	.5	752	2.6
Virginia	232.9	3,544.1	.4	930	3.8
Washington	237.0	2,855.7	-.3	953	4.0
West Virginia	48.4	699.4	1.1	702	4.3
Wisconsin	157.6	2,657.7	.5	752	3.6
Wyoming	25.2	278.9	.0	793	4.9
Puerto Rico	49.6	910.0	-2.7	502	1.6
Virgin Islands	3.6	43.5	2.3	754	4.3

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

² Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	\$4,587,708,584	\$35,323	\$679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
2009	9,003,197	128,607,842	5,859,232,422	45,559	876
UI covered					
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	\$4,454,966,824	\$35,077	\$675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
2009	8,937,616	125,781,130	5,667,704,722	45,060	867
Private industry covered					
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	\$3,887,626,769	\$35,337	\$680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
2009	8,709,115	106,947,104	4,829,211,805	45,155	868
State government covered					
2000	65,096	4,370,160	\$158,618,365	\$36,296	\$698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
2009	67,075	4,639,715	226,148,903	48,742	937
Local government covered					
2000	141,491	12,620,081	\$408,721,690	\$32,387	\$623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
2009	161,427	14,194,311	612,344,014	43,140	830
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
2000	50,256	2,871,489	\$132,741,760	\$46,228	\$889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275
2009	65,581	2,826,713	191,527,700	67,756	1,303

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2009

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,673,470	5,396,379	1,372,066	917,124	619,710	208,342	116,230	28,460	10,018	5,141
Employment, March	106,811,928	7,655,167	9,090,916	12,402,665	18,661,722	14,311,905	17,267,316	9,739,523	6,812,850	10,869,864
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,678	71,920	23,395	14,867	9,674	3,218	1,798	557	189	60
Employment, March	1,671,238	114,506	154,613	200,225	290,721	219,346	272,879	190,717	127,225	101,006
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	841,895	593,637	117,797	69,486	42,421	12,009	5,208	1,004	254	79
Employment, March	5,927,257	750,065	771,369	934,164	1,265,441	817,103	768,721	335,349	170,276	114,769
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	353,643	145,720	59,845	52,049	48,545	22,752	16,627	5,187	1,972	946
Employment, March	12,092,961	244,232	401,010	715,491	1,510,229	1,588,920	2,528,984	1,779,448	1,333,297	1,991,350
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,894,905	1,033,036	375,292	246,643	148,518	49,772	32,487	7,193	1,500	464
Employment, March	24,586,392	1,677,443	2,499,579	3,315,288	4,451,666	3,466,697	4,754,309	2,475,362	986,198	959,850
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	146,483	86,433	20,709	15,824	13,049	5,437	3,310	1,046	458	217
Employment, March	2,855,390	116,231	137,955	215,809	401,856	374,575	498,814	363,892	311,123	435,135
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	841,782	557,483	151,027	76,069	37,169	11,153	5,768	1,759	907	447
Employment, March	7,643,521	858,488	993,689	1,001,354	1,107,323	763,190	864,862	608,781	630,533	815,301
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,517,365	1,055,297	196,348	124,698	83,581	30,884	18,369	5,326	2,047	815
Employment, March	16,516,273	1,410,994	1,290,519	1,682,005	2,542,519	2,131,798	2,769,134	1,819,751	1,394,329	1,475,224
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	858,136	417,186	184,310	120,602	78,973	28,774	20,050	4,427	1,976	1,838
Employment, March	18,268,572	733,986	1,225,826	1,623,193	2,380,692	2,002,526	3,016,357	1,503,953	1,376,575	4,405,464
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	733,354	283,960	124,005	140,576	133,542	38,935	9,942	1,532	603	259
Employment, March	12,723,443	448,520	837,732	1,973,561	4,006,199	2,578,345	1,402,865	518,812	411,444	545,965
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,193,934	988,947	116,718	55,617	24,052	5,381	2,663	428	112	16
Employment, March	4,361,271	1,168,997	762,081	732,752	699,997	367,591	389,163	143,040	71,850	25,800

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,714	21,887	5.7
Akron, OH	40,376	40,447	0.2
Albany, GA	34,314	35,160	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	43,912	44,859	2.2
Albuquerque, NM	39,342	40,301	2.4
Alexandria, LA	34,783	35,446	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	42,500	42,577	0.2
Altoona, PA	32,986	33,827	2.5
Amarillo, TX	38,215	37,938	-0.7
Ames, IA	38,558	39,301	1.9
Anchorage, AK	46,935	48,345	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,326	31,363	0.1
Anderson, SC	32,322	32,599	0.9
Ann Arbor, MI	48,987	48,925	-0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL	36,227	36,773	1.5
Appleton, WI	37,522	37,219	-0.8
Asheville, NC	34,070	34,259	0.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA	35,503	35,948	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,064	48,156	0.2
Atlantic City, NJ	40,337	39,810	-1.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL	32,651	33,367	2.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	38,068	38,778	1.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47,355	47,183	-0.4
Bakersfield, CA	39,476	40,046	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	48,438	49,214	1.6
Bangor, ME	33,829	34,620	2.3
Barnstable Town, MA	38,839	38,970	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA	41,961	42,677	1.7
Battle Creek, MI	42,782	43,555	1.8
Bay City, MI	36,489	36,940	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	43,302	43,224	-0.2
Bellingham, WA	35,864	36,757	2.5
Bend, OR	35,044	35,336	0.8
Billings, MT	36,155	36,660	1.4
Binghamton, NY	37,731	38,200	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	43,651	43,783	0.3
Bismarck, ND	35,389	36,082	2.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,272	35,344	0.2
Bloomington, IN	33,220	33,828	1.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	43,918	44,925	2.3
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,315	37,410	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	61,128	60,549	-0.9
Boulder, CO	53,455	52,433	-1.9
Bowling Green, KY	34,861	34,824	-0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	40,421	42,128	4.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	80,018	77,076	-3.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	28,342	28,855	1.8
Brunswick, GA	34,458	34,852	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,984	39,218	0.6
Burlington, NC	34,283	33,094	-3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	43,559	44,101	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,897	34,726	-0.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,866	37,641	-0.6
Carson City, NV	43,858	44,532	1.5
Casper, WY	43,851	42,385	-3.3
Cedar Rapids, IA	42,356	41,874	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	37,408	38,478	2.9
Charleston, WV	40,442	41,436	2.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	38,035	38,766	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	47,332	46,291	-2.2
Charlottesville, VA	41,777	42,688	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	37,258	37,839	1.6
Cheyenne, WY	37,452	38,378	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	51,775	51,048	-1.4
Chico, CA	34,310	35,179	2.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	43,801	44,012	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,991	33,282	0.9
Cleveland, TN	35,010	35,029	0.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	43,467	43,256	-0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,353	31,513	0.5
College Station-Bryan, TX	33,967	34,332	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO	40,973	41,885	2.2
Columbia, MO	34,331	35,431	3.2
Columbia, SC	37,514	38,314	2.1
Columbus, GA-AL	35,067	35,614	1.6
Columbus, IN	42,610	41,540	-2.5
Columbus, OH	43,533	43,877	0.8
Corpus Christi, TX	38,771	38,090	-1.8
Corvallis, OR	42,343	42,700	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$32,583	\$33,409	2.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	50,331	49,965	-0.7
Dalton, GA	34,403	35,024	1.8
Danville, IL	35,602	35,552	-0.1
Danville, VA	30,580	30,778	0.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	40,425	40,790	0.9
Dayton, OH	40,824	40,972	0.4
Decatur, AL	36,855	37,145	0.8
Decatur, IL	42,012	41,741	-0.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,938	33,021	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	51,270	51,733	0.9
Des Moines, IA	43,918	44,073	0.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	50,081	48,821	-2.5
Dothan, AL	32,965	33,888	2.8
Dover, DE	36,375	37,039	1.8
Dubuque, IA	35,656	35,665	0.0
Duluth, MN-WI	36,307	36,045	-0.7
Durham, NC	53,700	54,857	2.2
Eau Claire, WI	33,549	34,186	1.9
El Centro, CA	33,239	34,220	3.0
Elizabethtown, KY	33,728	34,970	3.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,858	35,823	-0.1
Elmira, NY	36,984	36,995	0.0
El Paso, TX	31,837	32,665	2.6
Erie, PA	35,992	35,995	0.0
Eugene-Springfield, OR	35,380	35,497	0.3
Evansville, IN-KY	38,304	38,219	-0.2
Fairbanks, AK	44,225	45,328	2.5
Fajardo, PR	22,984	23,467	2.1
Fargo, ND-MN	36,745	37,309	1.5
Farmington, NM	41,155	40,437	-1.7
Fayetteville, NC	34,619	35,755	3.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	39,025	40,265	3.2
Flagstaff, AZ	35,353	36,050	2.0
Flint, MI	39,206	38,682	-1.3
Florence, SC	34,841	35,509	1.9
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	32,088	32,471	1.2
Fond du Lac, WI	36,166	35,667	-1.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	40,154	40,251	0.2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	32,130	32,004	-0.4
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	36,454	37,823	3.8
Fort Wayne, IN	36,806	37,038	0.6
Fresno, CA	36,038	36,427	1.1
Gadsden, AL	31,718	32,652	2.9
Gainesville, FL	37,282	38,863	4.2
Gainesville, GA	37,929	37,924	0.0
Glens Falls, NY	34,531	35,215	2.0
Goldsboro, NC	30,607	30,941	1.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	32,207	33,455	3.9
Grand Junction, CO	39,246	38,450	-2.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	39,868	40,341	1.2
Great Falls, MT	31,962	32,737	2.4
Greeley, CO	38,700	37,656	-2.7
Green Bay, WI	39,247	39,387	0.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,919	38,020	0.3
Greenville, NC	34,672	35,542	2.5
Greenville, SC	37,592	37,921	0.9
Guayama, PR	27,189	28,415	4.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	35,700	36,251	1.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	36,472	36,459	0.0
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	35,374	35,402	0.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	42,330	43,152	1.9
Harrisonburg, VA	34,197	34,814	1.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,446	54,534	0.2
Hattiesburg, MS	31,629	32,320	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,810	32,429	-1.2
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,854	35,032	3.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,953	37,080	-2.3
Honolulu, HI	42,090	42,814	1.7
Hot Springs, AR	29,042	29,414	1.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	44,345	44,264	-0.2
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	55,407	54,779	-1.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	35,717	36,835	3.1
Huntsville, AL	47,427	49,240	3.8
Idaho Falls, ID	30,485	30,875	1.3
Indianapolis, IN	43,128	43,078	-0.1
Iowa City, IA	39,070	39,703	1.6
Ithaca, NY	41,689	42,779	2.6
Jackson, MI	38,672	38,635	-0.1
Jackson, MS	36,730	37,118	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	41,524	41,804	0.7
Jacksonville, NC	27,893	29,006	4.0
Janesville, WI	36,906	36,652	-0.7
Jefferson City, MO	33,766	34,474	2.1
Johnson City, TN	32,759	33,949	3.6
Johnstown, PA	32,464	33,238	2.4
Jonesboro, AR	31,532	31,793	0.8
Joplin, MO	32,156	32,741	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	34,451	34,539	0.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	44,155	44,331	0.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	41,878	43,705	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	34,299	35,674	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	37,260	37,234	-0.1
Kingston, NY	35,883	36,325	1.2
Knoxville, TN	38,912	39,353	1.1
Kokomo, IN	44,117	42,248	-4.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	34,078	34,836	2.2
Lafayette, IN	37,832	38,313	1.3
Lafayette, LA	42,748	42,050	-1.6
Lake Charles, LA	39,982	39,263	-1.8
Lakeland, FL	35,195	35,485	0.8
Lancaster, PA	38,127	38,328	0.5
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	42,339	42,764	1.0
Laredo, TX	29,572	29,952	1.3
Las Cruces, NM	32,894	34,264	4.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	43,120	42,674	-1.0
Lawrence, KS	32,313	32,863	1.7
Lawton, OK	32,258	33,206	2.9
Lebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	32,783	32,850	0.2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	34,396	34,678	0.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	40,034	40,446	1.0
Lima, OH	35,381	36,224	2.4
Lincoln, NE	35,834	36,281	1.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	38,902	40,331	3.7
Logan, UT-ID	29,392	29,608	0.7
Longview, TX	38,902	38,215	-1.8
Longview, WA	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	51,520	51,344	-0.3
Louisville, KY-IN	40,596	41,101	1.2
Lubbock, TX	33,867	34,318	1.3
Lynchburg, VA	35,207	35,503	0.8
Macon, GA	34,823	35,718	2.6
Madera, CA	34,405	34,726	0.9
Madison, WI	42,623	42,861	0.6
Manchester-Nashua, NH	50,629	49,899	-1.4
Mansfield, OH	33,946	33,256	-2.0
Mayaguez, PR	22,394	23,634	5.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	28,498	29,197	2.5
Medford, OR	33,402	34,047	1.9
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	43,124	43,318	0.4
Merced, CA	33,903	34,284	1.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	44,199	44,514	0.7
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	33,507	33,288	-0.7
Midland, TX	50,116	47,557	-5.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	44,462	44,446	0.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	51,044	50,107	-1.8
Missoula, MT	33,414	33,869	1.4
Mobile, AL	38,180	39,295	2.9
Modesto, CA	37,867	38,657	2.1
Monroe, LA	32,796	33,765	3.0
Monroe, MI	41,849	41,055	-1.9
Montgomery, AL	37,552	38,441	2.4
Morgantown, WV	37,082	38,637	4.2
Morristown, TN	32,858	32,903	0.1
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	36,230	37,098	2.4
Muncie, IN	32,420	32,822	1.2
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	36,033	35,654	-1.1
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,450	28,132	-1.1
Napa, CA	45,061	45,174	0.3
Naples-Marco Island, FL	40,178	39,808	-0.9
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	43,964	43,811	-0.3
New Haven-Milford, CT	48,239	48,681	0.9
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	45,108	45,121	0.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	66,548	63,773	-4.2
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,814	39,097	0.7
Norwich-New London, CT	46,727	47,245	1.1
Ocala, FL	32,579	32,724	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ	\$33,529	\$33,477	-0.2
Odessa, TX	44,316	42,295	-4.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	34,778	35,562	2.3
Oklahoma City, OK	39,363	39,525	0.4
Olympia, WA	40,714	41,921	3.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	40,097	40,555	1.1
Orlando, FL	39,322	39,225	-0.2
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	41,781	41,300	-1.2
Owensboro, KY	34,956	35,264	0.9
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	46,490	47,066	1.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	42,089	43,111	2.4
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	34,361	34,857	1.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	35,102	35,650	1.6
Pascagoula, MS	42,734	43,509	1.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	34,829	35,683	2.5
Peoria, IL	44,562	44,747	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	51,814	52,237	0.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	44,482	44,838	0.8
Pine Bluff, AR	34,106	34,588	1.4
Pittsburgh, PA	44,124	44,234	0.2
Pittsfield, MA	38,957	38,690	-0.7
Pocatello, ID	30,608	30,690	0.3
Ponce, PR	21,818	22,556	3.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	39,711	40,012	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	45,326	45,544	0.5
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	36,174	36,130	-0.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	42,148	43,054	2.1
Prescott, AZ	33,004	32,927	-0.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	42,141	42,428	0.7
Provo-Orem, UT	35,516	35,695	0.5
Pueblo, CO	34,055	34,889	2.4
Punta Gorda, FL	32,927	32,563	-1.1
Racine, WI	41,232	40,623	-1.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC	43,912	44,016	0.2
Rapid City, SD	32,227	32,821	1.8
Reading, PA	40,691	41,083	1.0
Redding, CA	35,655	35,912	0.7
Reno-Sparks, NV	42,167	42,232	0.2
Richmond, VA	45,244	44,960	-0.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	38,617	38,729	0.3
Roanoke, VA	36,475	37,153	1.9
Rochester, MN	46,196	46,999	1.7
Rochester, NY	41,728	41,761	0.1
Rockford, IL	39,210	38,843	-0.9
Rocky Mount, NC	33,110	33,613	1.5
Rome, GA	35,229	35,913	1.9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	47,924	48,204	0.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	37,549	38,009	1.2
St. Cloud, MN	35,069	35,883	2.3
St. George, UT	29,291	29,608	1.1
St. Joseph, MO-KS	32,651	33,555	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	45,419	44,080	-2.9
Salem, OR	34,891	35,691	2.3
Salinas, CA	40,235	40,258	0.1
Salisbury, MD	35,901	36,396	1.4
Salt Lake City, UT	41,628	42,613	2.4
San Angelo, TX	32,852	33,043	0.6
San Antonio, TX	38,876	39,596	1.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	49,079	49,240	0.3
Sandusky, OH	33,760	33,117	-1.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	65,100	65,367	0.4
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	19,875	20,452	2.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	80,063	79,609	-0.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	26,839	27,620	2.9
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	38,134	38,913	2.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	42,617	43,257	1.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	41,471	40,880	-1.4
Santa Fe, NM	38,646	39,536	2.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	43,757	43,274	-1.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	36,781	36,856	0.2
Savannah, GA	37,846	38,343	1.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	34,902	35,404	1.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	53,667	54,650	1.8
Sheboygan, WI	37,834	38,114	0.7
Sherman-Denison, TX	36,081	36,151	0.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	36,308	36,706	1.1
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	34,326	34,087	-0.7
Sioux Falls, SD	36,982	37,562	1.6
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	37,654	37,811	0.4
Spartanburg, SC	39,313	39,104	-0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA	39,075	39,274	0.5
Sumter, SC	30,842	31,074	0.8
Syracuse, NY	40,554	41,141	1.4
Tallahassee, FL	37,433	38,083	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ	31,351	32,474	3.6

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 04-03 as of February 18, 2004.

³ Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

⁴ Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830
Civilian labor force.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Employed.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Employment-population ratio.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Unemployed.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Not in the labor force.....	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total private employment.....	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,337
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,818
Goods-producing.....	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,233	21,334	18,557	17,755
Natural resources and mining.....	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705
Construction.....	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,526
Manufacturing.....	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,524
Private service-providing.....	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,947	89,695	89,582
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,605
Wholesale trade.....	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,456
Retail trade.....	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,414
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,184
Utilities.....	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	552
Information.....	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,711
Financial activities.....	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,630
Professional and business services.....	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,688
Education and health services.....	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,564
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,020
Other services.....	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,364
Government.....	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,482

29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.43	18.08	18.63	19.07
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	590.04	607.95	617.18	636.91
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.33	19.90	20.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.34	776.66	779.68	819.18
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.97	22.50	23.29	23.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	962.64	1,014.69	1,006.67	1,063.28
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.87	22.66	23.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.66	842.61	851.76	891.85
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.75	18.24	18.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.30	691.02	711.56	724.46	726.12	765.08
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.11	17.77	18.35	18.81
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.89	574.35	588.20	606.11
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.78	16.16	16.48	16.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.07	536.06	541.88	559.62
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13	20.84	21.53
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.75	12.87	13.01	13.24
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.72	18.41	18.81	19.17
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	562.31	562.70	579.88	598.41	614.96	618.58	636.97	654.95	670.37	677.56	710.63
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.88	28.83	29.48	30.04
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,135.34	1,182.65	1,230.69	1,239.37	1,263.33
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.96	24.78	25.45	25.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	874.65	908.99	931.08	938.89
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28	20.85	21.49
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.13	727.07	752.03	776.82
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.15	21.18	22.35	22.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.82	737.70	775.81	798.59
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.87	19.49	20.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.09	613.73	628.45	646.52
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.84	11.12	11.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.52	273.39	275.95	280.87
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	16.09	16.59	17.08
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	477.06	495.57	506.26	524.01

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
Civilian workers²	110.2	110.8	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	0.7	2.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.0	111.5	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	.4	2.1
Management, business, and financial.....	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	.7	2.3
Professional and related.....	111.6	112.2	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	.3	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.7	109.3	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	1.0	2.2
Sales and related.....	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	1.8	2.1
Office and administrative support.....	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	.6	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	.9	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	.6	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	1.2	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.4	109.0	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	1.1	2.8
Production.....	107.6	108.1	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	1.3	2.9
Transportation and material moving.....	109.4	110.2	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	.8	2.5
Service occupations.....	111.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	.2	1.9
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	1.0	2.6
Manufacturing.....	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	1.2	3.3
Service-providing.....	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	.6	2.1
Education and health services.....	112.1	113.1	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	.2	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	.3	1.6
Hospitals.....	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	.3	1.9
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.7	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	.4	1.5
Education services.....	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	.0	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.1	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	.0	1.3
Public administration ³	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	.1	1.9
Private industry workers	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	.9	2.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	.6	2.3
Management, business, and financial.....	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	.8	2.5
Professional and related.....	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	.4	2.2
Sales and office.....	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	1.1	2.3
Sales and related.....	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	1.9	2.1
Office and administrative support.....	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	.6	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.3	110.8	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	1.0	2.0
Construction and extraction.....	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	.6	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	1.4	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	1.2	2.7
Production.....	107.6	108.0	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	1.3	2.9
Transportation and material moving.....	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	.9	2.5
Service occupations.....	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	.2	1.8
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	1.1	2.6
Management, professional, and related.....	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	1.2	3.2
Sales and office.....	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	.9	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	.9	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	1.3	2.9
Construction.....	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	.7	1.2
Manufacturing.....	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	1.2	3.3
Management, professional, and related.....	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	1.0	3.7
Sales and office.....	107.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	.9	3.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	1.8	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.2	107.5	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	1.3	2.9
Service-providing industries.....	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	.7	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	.5	2.2
Sales and office.....	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	1.2	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	1.1	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	1.0	2.6
Service occupations.....	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	.2	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	1.1	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	1.4	2.3
Retail trade.....	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	1.0	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	.5	2.8
Utilities.....	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	1.3	3.3
Information.....	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	.6	2.3
Financial activities.....	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	.8	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	.9	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	.5	2.8
Professional and business services.....	111.9	112.0	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	1.0	2.8
Education and health services.....	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	.3	1.6
Education services.....	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	.3	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	.3	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	.1	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	-.1	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	.1	1.6
State and local government workers.....	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	.1	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.5	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	.1	1.6
Professional and related.....	112.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	.0	1.5
Sales and office.....	112.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	.2	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	113.1	114.4	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	.2	1.8
Service occupations.....	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	.1	2.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	112.4	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	.0	1.5
Education services.....	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	.0	1.4
Schools.....	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	.0	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	.0	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	.2	2.5
Hospitals.....	113.4	113.9	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	.1	2.3
Public administration ³	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	.1	1.9

¹ Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

² Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

³ Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group
 [December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	June 2011											
Civilian workers¹	110.3	110.9	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	0.4	1.6	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	.4	1.6	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	.4	1.5	
Professional and related.....	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	.3	1.6	
Sales and office.....	108.6	109.2	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	.9	1.7	
Sales and related.....	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	1.8	1.6	
Office and administrative support.....	111.1	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	.3	1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	.6	1.4	
Construction and extraction.....	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	.3	1.4	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	.9	1.5	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	.4	1.5	
Production.....	108.6	109.1	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	.4	1.4	
Transportation and material moving.....	109.4	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	.4	1.8	
Service occupations.....	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	.1	1.3	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	.4	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	1.8	
Service-providing.....	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	.4	1.5	
Education and health services.....	111.4	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	.2	1.2	
Health care and social assistance.....	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	.4	1.3	
Hospitals.....	112.6	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.5	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.8	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	.4	1.2	
Education services.....	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	.0	1.2	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	.0	1.0	
Public administration ²	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	.1	1.0	
Private industry workers	110.1	110.6	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	.5	1.7	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	.4	1.8	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	.4	1.6	
Professional and related.....	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	.3	1.8	
Sales and office.....	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	1.0	1.8	
Sales and related.....	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	1.9	1.7	
Office and administrative support.....	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	.3	2.0	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	.6	1.4	
Construction and extraction.....	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	.3	1.4	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	1.1	1.6	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	.4	1.5	
Production.....	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	.4	1.4	
Transportation and material moving.....	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	.5	1.8	
Service occupations.....	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	.0	1.3	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	.4	1.6	
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	.6	2.0	
Sales and office.....	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	.8	1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	.5	1.5	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	.3	1.4	
Construction.....	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	.4	.9	
Manufacturing.....	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	.4	1.8	
Management, professional, and related.....	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	.5	2.0	
Sales and office.....	108.2	108.2	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	.8	3.5	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	.6	1.8	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	.4	1.5	
Service-providing industries.....	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	.5	1.6	
Management, professional, and related.....	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	.3	1.8	
Sales and office.....	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	1.1	1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	.9	1.3	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	.4	1.6	
Service occupations.....	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	.0	1.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	.7	1.1	

31. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	0.6	0.4
Retail trade.....	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	.8	1.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	.5	2.1
Utilities.....	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	1.0	3.0
Information.....	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	.3	1.8
Financial activities.....	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	.4	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	.4	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.8	106.3	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	.4	2.2
Professional and business services.....	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	.9	2.6
Education and health services.....	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	.4	1.4
Education services.....	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	.2	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	.4	1.2
Hospitals.....	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	.3	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	-.1	.7
Accommodation and food services.....	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	-.1	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	-.1	1.2
State and local government workers.....	111.4	112.2	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	.1	1.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	.0	1.1
Professional and related.....	111.0	112.0	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	.0	1.1
Sales and office.....	111.0	111.9	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	.2	1.1
Office and administrative support.....	111.4	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	.2	1.0
Service occupations.....	112.4	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	.1	1.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	111.1	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	.0	1.1
Education services.....	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	.0	1.1
Schools.....	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	.0	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	.0	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	.1	1.4
Hospitals.....	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	-.1	1.2
Public administration ²	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	.1	1.0

¹ Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

² Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North

American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
Civilian workers	110.0	110.5	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	1.1	3.6
Private industry workers	108.4	108.7	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	1.5	4.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	1.2	3.9
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	1.4	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.8	109.2	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	1.6	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	2.6	5.1
Service occupations.....	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	.5	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	2.1	4.7
Manufacturing.....	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	2.6	6.1
Service-providing.....	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	1.2	3.6
State and local government workers	115.7	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	.1	3.0

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior

to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers by bargaining status and region

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009			2010				2011		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2011										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	1.3	3.0
Goods-producing.....	108.9	109.5	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	1.8	3.4
Manufacturing.....	104.8	105.3	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	2.6	4.3
Service-providing.....	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	.8	2.8
Nonunion.....	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	.7	2.2
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	.8	2.5
Manufacturing.....	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	.8	3.0
Service-providing.....	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	.7	2.1
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	.8	2.3
South.....	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	.8	2.1
Midwest.....	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	1.0	2.6
West.....	110.0	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	.7	2.3
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	.4	1.7
Goods-producing.....	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	.4	1.3
Manufacturing.....	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	.4	1.5
Service-providing.....	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	.3	1.9
Nonunion.....	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	.5	1.7
Goods-producing.....	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	.4	1.9
Service-providing.....	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	.5	1.6
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	.8	1.8
South.....	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	.6	1.8
Midwest.....	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	.4	1.6
West.....	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	.4	1.5

¹ The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the Monthly Labor Review Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

34. National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
All retirement					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations ²	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations ²	59	59	60	62	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	65
Service occupations.....	28	31	32	34	36
Full-time.....	67	68	69	69	70
Part-time.....	24	27	27	29	31
Union.....	86	84	88	84	84
Non-union.....	54	56	56	57	58
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	45	46	46	47	47
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	76	77	78	77	76
Goods-producing industries.....	70	70	71	73	70
Service-providing industries.....	53	55	56	56	58
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	42	44	44	44	45
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	75	77	78	78	78
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations ²	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations ²	50	50	51	52	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	54
Service occupations.....	21	22	22	24	25
Full-time.....	58	60	60	60	60
Part-time.....	18	20	19	21	23
Union.....	83	81	85	80	81
Non-union.....	45	47	46	47	47
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	36	35	36	36
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	70	71	71	70	69
Goods-producing industries.....	63	63	64	64	61
Service-providing industries.....	45	47	47	47	48
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	35	37	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	67	67	67	66
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	85	85	84
Defined Benefit					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations ²	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	26	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	26
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	26
Service occupations.....	8	6	7	8	8
Full-time.....	24	25	25	24	24
Part-time.....	8	9	10	9	10
Union.....	74	70	73	70	69
Non-union.....	15	16	16	15	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	12	11	12	11	11
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	34	35	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries.....	31	32	33	32	29
Service-providing industries.....	17	18	19	18	19
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	9	9	10	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	34	35	37	35	34

See footnotes at end of table.

34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations ²	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations.....	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time.....	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time.....	8	9	9	8	9
Union.....	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union.....	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries.....	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries.....	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations ²	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations ²	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations.....	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time.....	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time.....	21	23	23	25	27
Union.....	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union.....	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries.....	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries.....	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations ²	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations.....	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time.....	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time.....	14	14	14	16	18
Union.....	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union.....	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries.....	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries.....	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	79	77

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007**

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Employee Contribution Requirement					
Employee contribution required.....	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required.....	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable.....	-	-	8	6	0
Percent of establishments					
Offering retirement plans.....	47	48	51	48	46
Offering defined benefit plans.....	10	10	11	10	10
Offering defined contribution plans.....	45	46	48	47	44

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Medical insurance					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations ²	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations ²	64	76	77	77	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	76
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	78
Service occupations.....	38	42	44	45	46
Full-time.....	73	84	85	85	85
Part-time.....	17	20	22	22	24
Union.....	67	89	92	89	88
Non-union.....	59	67	68	68	69
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	51	57	58	57	57
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	74	86	87	88	87
Goods-producing industries.....	68	83	85	86	85
Service-providing industries.....	57	65	66	66	67
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	49	58	59	59	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	72	82	84	84	84
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations ²	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations ²	51	60	61	60	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	60
Service occupations.....	22	24	27	27	28
Full-time.....	56	66	66	64	64
Part-time.....	9	11	12	13	12
Union.....	60	81	83	80	78
Non-union.....	44	50	49	49	49
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	40	39	38	37
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	61	71	72	71	70
Goods-producing industries.....	57	69	70	70	68
Service-providing industries.....	42	48	48	47	47
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	36	43	43	43	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	63	62
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	75	74	73
Dental					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations ²	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	40	47	47	46	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	43
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	49
Service occupations.....	22	25	25	27	28
Full-time.....	49	56	56	55	56
Part-time.....	9	13	14	15	16
Union.....	57	73	73	69	68
Non-union.....	38	43	43	43	44
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	30	34	34	34	34
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	55	63	62	62	61
Goods-producing industries.....	48	56	56	56	54
Service-providing industries.....	37	43	43	43	44
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	27	31	31	31	30
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	64	64

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations ²	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations ²	33	40	39	38	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	36
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	38
Service occupations.....	15	16	17	18	20
Full-time.....	40	46	45	44	44
Part-time.....	6	8	9	10	9
Union.....	51	68	67	63	62
Non-union.....	30	33	33	33	33
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	22	26	24	23	23
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	47	53	52	52	51
Goods-producing industries.....	42	49	49	49	45
Service-providing industries.....	29	33	33	32	33
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	21	24	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	44	52	51	50	49
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	78	77
Vision care					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
Outpatient Prescription drug coverage					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62	60
Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee					
Single coverage					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
Family coverage					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-2007

Benefit	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance.....	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term disability insurance.....	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance.....	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance.....	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place.....	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits.....	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account.....	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account.....	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account.....	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program.....	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays.....	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations.....	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave.....	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave.....	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave.....	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave.....	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care.....	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses.....	49	47	47	46	47

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	5	11	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	3	3	0	2
In effect during period.....	5	11	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	4	4	3	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	12.5	44.5	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	46.3
In effect during period (in thousands).....	16.9	47.7	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.4	9.4	6.9	5.4	46.3
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	124.1	302.3	0.0	9.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	33.5	56.4	120.3	75.3	80.9	479.9
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

**38. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group**

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	214.537	218.056	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545
All items (1967 = 100).....	642.658	653.198	653.966	654.346	655.162	655.438	656.563	659.692	662.943	669.409	673.717	676.887	676.162	676.762	678.628
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490
Food.....	217.955	219.625	219.491	220.216	220.616	220.617	220.946	222.912	223.799	225.350	226.150	226.976	227.360	228.316	229.554
Food at home.....	215.124	215.836	215.382	216.161	216.698	216.538	216.955	220.016	221.241	223.430	224.233	225.356	225.588	226.891	228.354
Cereals and bakery products.....	252.567	250.449	249.736	250.085	249.890	249.944	250.592	253.349	254.238	255.482	255.956	259.140	260.563	260.921	262.970
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.805	207.694	208.854	211.280	212.170	212.957	212.019	214.344	216.175	218.808	220.747	223.227	223.105	224.394	225.651
Dairy and related products ¹	197.013	199.245	198.712	199.042	201.291	201.277	202.056	202.349	203.510	206.161	209.707	211.327	212.286	214.781	216.720
Fruits and vegetables.....	272.945	273.458	265.914	268.832	270.200	269.917	277.089	285.619	286.766	290.279	286.501	284.174	280.721	282.018	282.579
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	163.034	161.602	161.764	161.771	161.313	161.427	159.229	164.019	163.734	165.038	166.086	165.862	166.197	167.802	168.268
Other foods at home.....	191.220	191.124	192.026	191.289	191.311	190.152	190.147	191.468	193.055	194.747	195.239	196.161	197.270	198.152	200.054
Sugar and sweets.....	196.933	201.242	200.335	202.469	202.962	200.586	203.098	202.648	204.168	205.505	203.783	205.285	207.672	207.321	209.780
Fats and oils.....	201.224	200.587	201.764	201.971	203.614	202.375	200.476	207.813	210.508	214.352	213.818	216.370	218.771	221.325	223.509
Other foods.....	205.497	204.553	205.857	204.322	203.990	202.988	202.776	203.610	205.174	206.743	207.892	208.518	209.259	210.202	212.114
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.393	121.683	121.787	122.106	121.698	120.623	122.419	120.930	121.438	122.665	123.769	123.343	123.692	124.418	125.193
Food away from home ¹	223.272	226.114	226.422	227.075	227.287	227.512	227.722	228.181	228.606	229.282	230.082	230.501	231.097	231.580	232.513
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.852	159.276	159.517	160.072	160.036	160.392	160.681	160.643	161.836	161.886	162.218	162.483	162.494	162.971	163.468
Alcoholic beverages.....	220.751	223.291	223.536	224.043	224.705	224.490	224.215	224.975	225.749	225.693	226.053	226.989	227.154	226.908	227.126
Housing.....	217.057	216.256	216.976	216.602	216.100	215.830	216.142	216.739	217.259	217.707	217.901	218.484	219.553	220.230	220.506
Shelter.....	249.354	248.396	248.595	248.522	248.646	248.738	248.972	249.462	249.886	250.310	250.447	250.745	251.422	252.155	252.546
Rent of primary residence.....	248.812	249.385	249.024	249.368	249.618	250.317	250.986	251.555	251.829	252.145	252.221	252.393	252.592	253.085	254.003
Lodging away from home.....	134.243	133.656	139.999	135.800	133.580	126.704	125.665	128.630	131.572	136.486	136.597	139.094	145.600	150.095	145.100
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	256.610	256.584	256.509	256.590	256.823	257.202	257.452	257.775	258.073	258.263	258.400	258.587	259.010	259.573	260.178
Tenants' and household insurance ²	121.487	125.682	126.463	126.627	127.111	127.501	126.194	126.192	126.529	125.863	126.574	126.780	127.155	127.278	127.581
Fuels and utilities.....	210.696	214.187	219.602	217.695	213.031	210.978	212.505	214.045	215.587	216.672	217.254	219.956	225.022	226.643	226.493
Fuels.....	188.113	189.286	194.865	192.635	187.271	184.764	186.338	187.704	189.006	190.071	190.622	193.498	199.122	200.587	200.144
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	239.778	275.132	263.196	265.812	276.551	286.367	298.037	314.130	326.919	341.884	348.657	347.002	340.740	336.894	335.995
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	193.563	192.886	199.632	197.049	190.603	187.335	188.443	189.088	189.837	190.213	190.459	193.698	200.191	202.002	201.564
Household furnishings and operations.....	128.701	125.490	125.005	124.535	124.524	124.121	123.931	124.342	124.576	124.735	124.893	125.141	125.048	124.959	125.138
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.628	111.914	110.229	112.201	114.090	112.824	109.711	109.985	110.962	112.337	113.487	114.976	114.279	113.914	114.399
Women's and girls' apparel.....	108.091	107.081	102.702	109.217	110.723	109.778	105.739	102.438	105.076	109.544	110.144	109.237	106.746	103.349	107.780
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	114.489	114.180	113.245	114.413	114.663	115.106	112.558	110.096	110.101	111.547	112.323	111.199	110.611	111.541	114.563
Footwear.....	126.854	127.988	125.656	129.303	130.896	129.368	126.585	126.286	126.830	128.518	128.581	129.618	128.054	126.092	127.500
Transportation.....	179.252	193.396	193.454	192.412	194.283	195.659	198.280	200.835	203.037	211.014	216.867	220.270	216.880	216.164	216.057
Private transportation.....	174.762	188.747	188.616	187.646	189.674	190.915	193.545	196.087	198.073	206.165	212.210	215.829	212.216	211.432	211.315
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.486	97.149	97.891	97.502	97.203	96.936	97.046	97.128	97.633	98.275	98.972	99.915	101.004	101.442	101.524
New vehicles.....	135.623	138.005	137.119	137.365	137.849	138.222	138.567	138.925	140.158	140.860	141.462	142.494	143.054	142.763	142.327
Used cars and trucks ¹	126.973	143.128	147.909	146.065	144.040	142.250	142.454	142.555	142.937	144.072	145.968	148.361	151.776	154.184	155.823
Motor fuel.....	201.978	239.178	235.690	232.518	240.303	245.165	256.025	265.703	271.843	303.565	326.024	337.359	318.242	313.488	311.962
Gasoline (all types).....	201.555	238.594	235.110	231.819	239.527	244.345	255.319	264.979	270.822	302.574	325.282	336.999	317.543	312.760	311.269
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.050	136.995	137.646	137.802	138.289	138.768	139.223	140.487	140.912	140.686	141.590	143.328	144.618	144.960	145.537
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	243.337	247.954	248.390	249.231	249.824	249.872	250.134	250.726	250.851	250.820	251.458	252.376	252.529	252.769	253.337
Public transportation.....	236.348	251.351	254.717	252.525	251.435	254.995	257.172	259.634	265.327	270.366	272.187	271.417	272.297	272.868	272.949
Medical care.....	375.613	388.436	388.467	390.616	391.240	391.660	391.946	393.858	397.065	397.726	398.813	399.375	399.552	400.305	400.874
Medical care commodities.....	305.108	314.717	314.881	315.804	316.082	316.794	317.199	318.929	321.186	322.691	324.241	324.399	324.102	324.159	324.395
Medical care services.....	397.299	411.208	411.182	413.807	414.564	414.850	415.079	417.025	420.567	420.852	421.716	422.438	422.813	423.847	424.546
Professional services.....	319.372	328.186	329.318	330.149	330.057	330.508	330.651	331.921	334.296	334.671	334.978	335.132	335.494	336.150	336.378
Hospital and related services.....	567.879	607.679	605.859	614.667	618.936	619.747	621.176	625.897	633.413	634.387	637.188	639.456	639.728	641.712	643.600
Recreation ²	114.272	113.313	113.521	113.120	112.984	112.839	112.345	112.638	113.183	113.261	113.368	113.659	113.654	113.492	113.592
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.276	99.122	98.852	98.638	98.503	98.214	97.167	97.325	98.268	98.719	98.918	98.707	98.373	98.672	98.222
Education and communication ²	127.393	129.919	130.599	131.154	130.959	130.894	130.548	130.665	130.692	130.682	130.643	130.600	130.568	130.859	132.028
Education ²	190.857	199.337	201.476	203.353	203.071	203.139	203.343	204.057	204.153	204.251	204.316	204.668	204.821	206.158	210.266
Educational books and supplies.....	482.072	505.569	504.635	508.892	510.335	510.185	513.904	522.026	520.778	522.903	522.440	523.640	524.307	525.981	530.785
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	548.971	573.174	579.833	585.271	584.286	584.509	584.840	586.386	586.782	586.914	587.151	588.138	588.556	592.539	604.798
Communication ^{1,2}	84.954	84.681	84.699	84.665	84.531	84.423	83.913	83.783							

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	344.469	354.052	355.429	355.964	356.508	357.061	356.475	357.576	358.521	359.096	361.062	361.786	362.435	362.905	364.545
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	169.698	174.566	173.925	174.282	175.225	175.415	176.015	177.480	178.874	182.728	185.311	186.804	185.266	184.931	185.566
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.395	150.392	149.558	149.761	150.882	151.148	151.854	153.102	154.657	159.351	162.578	164.286	162.032	161.222	161.621
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	178.959	189.916	187.890	188.770	191.332	192.320	193.856	196.248	198.885	208.134	214.256	217.037	211.621	209.739	210.546
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	116.667	121.011	122.544	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	219.592	238.053	236.498	235.211	238.530	240.762	245.458	250.293	253.570	266.993	276.504	281.064	273.195	271.228	270.809
Durables.....	109.859	111.324	111.587	111.174	110.966	110.573	110.512	110.696	111.237	111.707	112.242	112.941	113.598	113.778	113.799
Services.....	259.154	261.274	262.421	262.320	261.927	261.921	262.074	262.701	263.480	263.956	264.256	264.883	265.928	266.660	267.271
Rent of shelter ³	259.924	258.823	259.015	258.934	259.054	259.142	259.418	259.934	260.373	260.834	260.963	261.272	261.977	262.647	263.152
Transportation services.....	251.031	259.823	260.944	260.577	261.625	263.265	263.264	263.984	265.354	266.754	267.587	267.832	268.488	268.642	268.940
Other services.....	303.992	309.602	311.443	311.802	311.375	311.499	310.824	311.299	311.975	312.310	312.593	313.205	313.332	313.703	315.791
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	214.008	217.828	218.147	218.179	218.431	218.538	218.921	219.820	220.937	223.192	224.731	225.826	225.485	225.566	226.092
All items less shelter.....	203.301	208.643	208.925	209.133	209.467	209.560	209.996	211.273	212.633	215.505	217.475	218.847	218.239	218.230	218.952
All items less medical care.....	206.555	209.689	209.952	210.001	210.257	210.336	210.712	211.714	212.709	214.907	216.346	217.414	217.158	217.336	217.955
Commodities less food.....	147.071	152.990	152.182	152.395	153.508	153.761	154.443	155.682	157.221	161.804	164.964	166.657	164.461	163.664	164.059
Nondurables less food.....	181.453	191.927	190.025	190.885	193.344	194.266	195.703	198.007	200.543	209.282	215.090	217.771	212.660	210.867	211.642
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	218.687	235.601	234.212	233.089	236.158	238.165	242.401	246.854	249.895	262.068	270.729	274.948	267.823	266.018	265.656
Nondurables.....	198.548	205.271	204.111	204.920	206.518	207.053	208.028	210.205	212.056	217.791	221.504	223.413	220.611	219.979	220.958
Services less rent of shelter ³	278.064	284.368	286.775	286.640	285.588	285.467	285.481	286.292	287.547	288.077	288.612	289.676	291.219	291.961	292.871
Services less medical care services.....	248.122	249.569	250.766	250.516	250.066	250.044	250.191	250.737	251.354	251.834	252.100	252.713	253.781	254.487	255.085
Energy.....	193.126	211.449	212.663	210.003	210.947	211.970	217.953	223.266	226.860	242.516	253.495	260.376	254.170	252.661	251.706
All items less energy.....	218.433	220.458	220.619	221.030	221.236	221.235	221.045	221.666	222.506	223.315	223.798	224.275	224.635	225.010	225.797
All items less food and energy.....	219.235	221.337	221.551	221.907	222.079	222.077	221.795	222.177	223.011	223.690	224.118	224.534	224.891	225.164	225.874
Commodities less food and energy.....	142.041	143.588	143.206	143.866	144.028	143.594	142.830	142.845	143.712	144.632	145.214	145.657	145.741	145.486	146.159
Energy commodities.....	205.281	242.636	238.702	235.797	243.784	248.928	259.903	269.970	276.485	307.589	329.419	340.183	321.578	316.835	315.330
Services less energy.....	265.875	268.278	268.903	269.034	269.208	269.509	269.572	270.199	270.982	271.468	271.775	272.158	272.695	273.327	274.038
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	209.630	213.967	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262	216.400	217.535	220.024	221.743	222.954	222.522	222.686	223.326
All items (1967 = 100).....	624.423	637.342	638.052	638.353	639.296	639.673	641.200	644.591	647.969	655.385	660.503	664.113	662.826	663.314	665.221
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957
Food.....	217.118	218.730	218.696	219.376	219.736	219.768	220.062	222.039	222.942	224.577	225.439	226.257	226.610	227.585	228.911
Food at home.....	213.908	214.638	214.392	215.058	215.511	215.414	215.748	218.804	220.110	222.391	223.245	224.386	224.580	225.889	227.388
Cereals and bakery products.....	253.214	251.024	250.327	250.654	250.429	250.648	251.419	253.991	254.963	256.227	256.912	259.862	261.297	261.564	263.608
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.394	207.431	208.676	211.109	211.978	212.693	211.858	214.127	216.062	218.848	220.753	223.356	223.250	224.421	225.682
Dairy and related products ¹	195.679	197.992	197.651	197.812	199.890	200.084	200.958	201.170	202.335	205.163	208.951	210.488	211.374	213.957	215.910
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.562	270.713	263.946	266.461	267.466	266.802	273.977	282.396	284.132	288.168	284.147	281.424	277.853	279.494	280.617
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	162.598	161.214	161.353	161.210	160.678	160.999	158.654	163.586	163.262	164.583	165.553	165.160	165.380	166.890	167.391
Other foods at home.....	190.519	190.294	191.226	190.318	190.351	189.265	189.176	190.656	192.187	193.787	194.281	195.396	196.454	197.389	199.201
Sugar and sweets.....	195.702	200.035	198.872	200.971	201.469	199.542	202.206	201.824	203.373	204.408	202.613	204.161	206.402	206.103	208.537
Fats and oils.....	202.003	200.909	201.786	202.118	203.670	202.668	200.925	208.026	210.741	214.457	214.363	216.820	219.304	221.982	224.327
Other foods.....	205.573	204.577	206.021	204.234	203.935	202.901	202.520	203.614	205.098	206.624	207.711	208.632	209.328	210.318	212.092
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.753	121.872	121.804	122.164	121.806	120.723	122.267	121.161	121.605	122.850	123.797	123.673	123.911	124.607	125.327
Food away from home ¹	223.383	226.204	226.481	227.188	227.412	227.634	227.871	228.279	228.596	229.293	230.174	230.521	231.112	231.603	232.682
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.607	159.794	159.866	160.755	160.988	161.428	161.657	161.635	162.728	162.850	163.275	163.498	163.524	164.167	164.551
Alcoholic beverages.....	221.325	224.368	224.749	224.828	225.531	225.771	225.592	225.994	226.675	227.022	227.552	228.197	228.331	227.956	228.213
Housing.....	213.144	212.880	213.603	213.294	212.681	212.490	212.861	213.442	213.931	214.323	214.523	215.135	216.263	216.917	217.235
Shelter.....	242.637	242.309	242.295	242.338	242.513	242.806	243.120	243.569	243.961	244.270	244.420	244.618	245.112	245.705	246.187
Rent of primary residence.....	247.401	247.725	247.250	247.589	247.823	248.555	249.246	249.848	250.128	250.445	250.579	250.704	250.843	251.271	252.195
Lodging away from home ²	135.163	135.119	140.967	136.488	134.787	128.305	127.369	130.091	133.181	138.131	138.699	140.814	147.508	151.939	146.163
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	232.499	232.461	232.373	232.472	232.680	233.047	233.278	233.565	233.872	234.018	234.133	234.272	234.634	235.116	235.645
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.935	126.739	127.526	127.718	128.130	128.556	127.674	127.690	128.035	126.914	127.654	127.859	128.242	128.377	128.727
Fuels and utilities.....	209.595	212.885	218.703	216.787	211.649	209.449	210.860	212.409	213.775	214.774	215.338	218.216	223.834	225.589	225.399
Fuels.....	186.229	187.272	193.259	191.066	185.262	182.634	184.079	185.463	186.578	187.561	188.078	191.103	197.253	198.857	198.396
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	243.003	277.433	264.904	267.283	278.516	287.994	299.558	315.348							

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
New vehicles.....	136.711	139.044	138.152	138.353	138.806	139.224	139.567	139.871	141.114	141.899	142.475	143.476	143.995	143.687	143.276
Used cars and trucks ¹	127.687	144.007	148.782	146.959	144.952	143.176	143.377	143.479	143.868	145.014	146.907	149.304	152.759	155.201	156.860
Motor fuel.....	202.695	240.094	236.436	233.370	241.218	245.957	257.025	266.820	273.013	305.066	327.663	338.832	319.323	314.806	313.307
Gasoline (all types).....	202.375	239.629	235.966	232.783	240.558	245.250	256.443	266.224	272.117	304.224	327.095	338.656	318.779	314.232	312.768
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.133	136.998	137.612	137.728	138.153	138.654	139.150	140.289	140.763	140.693	141.505	143.257	144.458	144.840	145.390
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	245.795	250.543	251.084	251.938	252.546	252.610	252.759	253.310	253.524	253.391	253.990	255.042	255.133	255.509	256.077
Public transportation.....	234.661	248.713	251.634	249.816	249.169	252.230	254.312	256.604	262.444	266.726	268.501	268.226	268.615	269.003	269.427
Medical care.....	376.064	389.766	389.905	392.028	392.749	393.277	393.616	395.536	398.908	399.516	400.683	401.316	401.398	402.160	402.783
Medical care commodities.....	296.724	306.257	306.541	307.322	307.539	308.332	308.823	310.488	312.764	314.190	315.798	316.099	315.710	315.957	316.299
Medical care services.....	399.165	414.273	414.344	416.993	417.913	418.307	418.568	420.540	424.289	424.516	425.450	426.210	426.498	427.464	428.190
Professional services.....	322.127	331.456	332.656	333.547	333.450	333.868	334.032	335.368	337.901	338.225	338.558	338.828	339.198	339.756	340.053
Hospital and related services.....	565.029	608.516	607.181	615.785	620.670	622.116	623.692	628.321	636.256	637.216	640.223	642.422	642.513	644.693	646.560
Recreation ²	111.015	109.812	109.967	109.626	109.449	109.082	108.561	109.039	109.693	109.848	109.933	110.219	110.216	110.134	110.146
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.602	99.643	99.385	99.199	99.054	98.774	97.753	97.925	98.897	99.398	99.523	99.331	99.005	99.417	98.939
Education and communication ²	123.017	124.891	125.425	125.818	125.617	125.526	125.089	125.065	125.069	125.047	124.993	124.934	124.906	124.994	125.797
Education ²	188.143	196.606	198.537	200.329	200.129	200.228	200.466	201.353	201.500	201.588	200.611	202.023	202.119	203.181	206.790
Educational books and supplies.....	485.025	508.386	508.150	512.303	512.956	513.546	515.937	526.152	526.197	527.623	526.990	528.326	529.103	529.929	536.250
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... ¹	529.316	552.958	558.909	563.998	563.319	563.563	564.149	565.760	566.205	566.335	566.469	567.600	567.816	570.995	581.447
Communication ^{1,2}	87.662	87.317	87.391	87.343	87.170	87.040	86.472	86.209	86.174	86.124	86.057	85.877	85.819	85.628	85.545
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	85.571	85.126	85.201	85.154	84.978	84.846	84.271	83.881	83.844	83.793	83.719	83.534	83.474	83.282	83.198
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.341	102.086	102.239	102.325	102.135	101.975	101.327	100.882	100.768	100.701	100.643	100.610	100.657	100.366	100.405
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.178	9.960	9.947	9.891	9.864	9.849	9.767	9.713	9.734	9.729	9.710	9.623	9.575	9.573	9.514
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	82.104	76.273	75.848	75.356	74.970	74.615	73.078	72.433	72.138	71.404	71.220	70.071	68.426	68.230	66.530
Other goods and services.....	391.628	409.278	412.453	412.690	411.655	412.383	414.002	414.263	415.088	415.318	415.578	414.594	415.514	416.166	416.896
Tobacco and smoking products.....	735.056	812.347	827.609	828.794	826.468	825.644	832.741	832.904	834.343	835.368	832.003	830.137	833.452	837.692	842.479
Personal care ¹	202.490	204.299	204.604	204.620	204.142	204.830	205.084	205.264	205.705	205.738	206.422	205.919	206.165	206.069	205.957
Personal care products ¹	162.557	161.174	161.376	161.132	160.174	160.801	161.217	161.462	161.974	161.667	162.088	160.083	160.780	160.567	159.655
Personal care services ¹	227.804	229.824	230.625	230.624	229.635	229.855	230.332	230.140	230.418	230.252	230.597	230.709	230.814	230.579	230.907
Miscellaneous personal services.....	346.500	355.502	356.582	357.423	357.784	358.407	358.380	359.587	360.528	360.881	362.774	363.466	364.113	364.597	365.826
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	171.452	177.545	177.003	177.267	178.283	178.504	179.331	180.958	182.442	186.832	189.816	191.543	189.779	189.508	190.217
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.327	155.064	154.309	154.406	155.663	155.953	156.997	158.473	160.171	165.647	169.461	171.531	168.922	168.166	168.623
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	185.579	198.517	196.297	197.015	199.991	201.110	203.292	206.142	209.079	219.775	226.985	230.306	223.944	221.945	222.704
Apparel.....	119.847	118.733	115.600	119.942	121.587	120.628	117.127	115.649	117.507	120.091	121.140	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	230.503	252.481	250.745	249.301	253.167	255.572	261.243	266.785	270.459	286.361	297.497	302.815	293.390	291.265	290.820
Durables.....	109.610	112.513	113.125	112.646	112.294	111.813	111.789	111.973	112.498	113.063	113.678	114.560	115.461	115.866	116.037
Services.....	254.267	256.628	257.745	257.663	257.198	257.219	257.382	257.982	258.732	259.108	259.419	260.062	261.122	261.777	262.344
Rent of shelter ³	233.917	233.507	233.478	233.516	233.679	233.956	234.278	234.715	235.090	235.413	235.544	235.734	236.207	236.781	237.244
Transportation services.....	250.960	259.985	260.904	260.813	262.219	263.804	263.648	264.313	265.521	266.383	267.258	267.729	268.122	268.170	268.778
Other services.....	291.572	296.066	297.576	297.815	297.397	297.313	296.508	296.924	297.671	298.010	298.262	298.779	298.819	299.077	300.411
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	208.128	212.938	213.224	213.223	213.532	213.675	214.225	215.215	216.389	219.027	220.894	222.174	221.604	221.625	222.144
All items less shelter.....	199.860	205.943	206.276	206.399	206.770	206.838	207.428	208.828	210.242	213.549	215.853	217.445	216.673	216.683	217.387
All items less medical care.....	202.810	206.828	207.068	207.107	207.409	207.523	208.036	209.141	210.198	212.722	214.442	215.660	215.216	215.361	215.996
Commodities less food.....	149.780	157.422	156.695	156.792	158.038	158.328	159.342	160.795	162.470	167.826	171.564	173.603	171.059	170.311	170.764
Nondurables less food.....	187.718	200.147	198.064	198.749	201.606	202.679	204.737	207.458	210.278	220.431	227.290	230.472	224.451	222.537	223.269
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	228.679	248.965	247.415	246.106	249.688	251.899	257.051	262.134	265.539	280.056	290.247	295.146	286.570	284.603	284.219
Nondurables.....	201.628	209.360	208.167	208.853	210.627	211.249	212.541	214.950	216.941	223.402	227.661	229.820	226.570	225.916	226.913
Services less rent of shelter ³	245.814	251.210	253.551	253.335	252.181	251.894	251.847	252.563	253.664	254.057	254.540	255.643	257.266	257.932	258.552
Services less medical care services.....	243.796	245.533	246.681	246.476	245.955	245.958	246.115	246.643	247.244	247.622	247.899	248.528	249.607	250.237	250.789
Energy.....	192.594	211.926	212.996	210.386	211.514	212.622	218.896	224.500	228.160	244.773	256.400	263.494	256.663	255.169	254.191
All items less energy.....	212.652	215.173	215.312	215.742	215.961	215.970	215.786	216.389	217.222	218.011	218.537	219.041	219.383	219.748	220.587
All items less food and energy.....	212.126	214.835	215.009	215.388	215.580	215.584	215.303	215.627	216.448	217.067	217.525	217.966	218.306	218.548	219.290
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.099	145.728	145.557	146.170	146.268	145.757	145.037	145.024	145.909	146.835	147.472	148.045	148.321	148.206	149.003
Energy commodities.....	205.325	242.805	238.785	235.913	243.933	248.880	260.026	270.105	276.539	308.083	330.157	340.895	321.775	317.281	315.799
Services less energy.....	261.022	263.713	264.149	264.342	264.603	265.001	265.062	265.639	266.394	266.766	267.077	267.410	267.791	268.303	268.988

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base

39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2011						2011					
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
U.S. city average.....	M	223.467	224.906	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545	220.024	221.743	222.954	222.522	222.686	223.326
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	239.074	240.267	241.566	241.690	242.282	243.033	237.377	238.756	240.209	240.158	240.707	241.431
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	240.599	241.626	242.976	243.257	243.806	244.601	237.239	238.390	239.852	239.972	240.475	241.191
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	143.001	143.987	144.697	144.525	144.952	145.339	144.395	145.520	146.390	146.144	146.536	146.985
Midwest urban ⁴	M	212.954	214.535	215.899	215.954	216.099	216.586	209.094	210.991	212.572	212.556	212.718	213.212
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	213.449	214.878	216.376	216.290	216.350	216.870	208.740	210.508	212.272	212.147	212.211	212.589
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	136.834	138.005	138.827	139.115	139.222	139.451	137.189	138.552	139.532	139.738	139.835	140.207
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	209.713	211.314	212.210	211.717	212.261	213.009	208.108	209.987	211.052	210.516	211.120	211.873
South urban.....	M	217.214	218.820	219.820	219.318	219.682	220.471	215.272	217.234	218.437	217.722	218.087	218.947
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	218.391	219.944	220.982	220.481	220.897	221.685	216.680	218.615	219.971	219.263	219.543	220.583
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.211	139.177	139.833	139.639	139.783	140.378	137.789	138.962	139.744	139.407	139.584	140.190
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	222.275	224.716	225.416	223.675	224.681	224.613	223.059	225.869	226.539	224.807	225.923	225.793
West urban.....	M	226.558	227.837	228.516	228.075	227.805	228.222	221.830	223.268	223.944	223.237	222.815	223.204
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	230.707	231.808	232.393	232.010	231.666	232.219	224.576	225.833	226.399	225.670	225.152	225.662
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	137.200	138.174	138.598	138.269	138.128	138.171	137.331	138.362	138.816	138.392	138.151	138.255
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	203.833	204.963	205.944	205.792	205.928	206.524	203.220	204.607	205.758	205.415	205.474	206.077
B/C ³	M	138.404	139.413	140.062	139.935	140.057	140.440	138.471	139.645	140.412	140.179	140.288	140.723
D.....	M	216.988	218.920	219.873	218.862	219.465	219.856	215.928	218.220	219.159	218.067	218.791	219.093
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	217.880	218.762	220.094	220.182	219.277	219.688	212.256	213.633	215.358	215.325	214.437	214.740
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	232.241	233.319	233.367	232.328	231.303	231.833	225.770	227.051	226.842	225.461	224.277	224.665
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	245.617	246.489	248.073	248.505	249.164	250.058	241.667	242.697	244.316	244.601	245.265	246.025
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	242.787	—	244.574	—	244.256	—	244.324	—	246.825	—	245.949	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	209.372	—	212.175	—	211.686	—	201.146	—	204.105	—	203.660	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	206.967	—	208.794	—	208.602	—	211.227	—	214.038	—	213.480	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	146.044	—	147.554	—	147.747	—	146.572	—	148.638	—	148.294	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	209.215	—	211.074	—	212.335	—	208.356	—	210.598	—	212.325
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	211.673	—	213.506	—	213.924	—	208.217	—	210.354	—	210.377
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	201.624	—	201.309	—	202.445	—	200.997	—	200.444	—	201.772
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	231.503	—	231.197	—	232.749	—	229.675	—	229.353	—	231.448
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	233.143	—	234.463	—	236.196	—	233.441	—	234.965	—	236.583
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	234.121	—	233.646	—	234.608	—	231.600	—	230.605	—	231.445
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	231.314	—	233.250	—	233.810	—	228.313	—	230.072	—	230.558

¹ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated.
M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

⁴ The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁶ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

Report: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date. Dash indicates data not available.

40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056
Percent change.....	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984
Percent change.....	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8
Housing:											
Index.....	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256
Percent change.....	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4
Apparel:											
Index.....	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503
Percent change.....	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5
Transportation:											
Index.....	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396
Percent change.....	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9
Medical care:											
Index.....	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436
Percent change.....	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291
Percent change.....	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967
Percent change.....	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2010					2011							
	2009	2010	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	June ^P	July ^P	Aug. ^P
Finished goods.....	172.5	179.8	179.9	180.0	181.2	181.6	182.6	184.4	186.6	189.1	191.4	192.9	191.6	192.4	191.6
Finished consumer goods.....	179.1	189.1	189.4	189.5	190.8	191.4	192.9	195.2	198.2	201.8	204.8	206.9	205.0	206.0	204.9
Finished consumer foods.....	175.5	182.4	180.1	181.9	182.1	183.9	186.0	186.9	193.4	192.9	193.0	191.2	192.7	193.3	195.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	179.4	190.4	191.6	191.1	192.7	193.0	194.2	197.0	198.7	203.7	207.8	211.3	208.1	209.3	207.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	194.1	210.1	212.3	211.5	213.2	213.7	215.7	219.7	222.1	229.5	235.2	240.6	235.7	237.4	234.1
Durable goods.....	144.3	144.9	144.3	144.2	145.8	145.6	145.3	145.7	146.0	146.2	146.8	146.4	147.0	146.9	147.0
Capital equipment.....	156.7	157.3	157.1	157.0	158.0	157.8	157.8	158.4	158.7	158.8	159.2	159.2	159.5	159.7	159.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	172.5	183.4	183.9	184.1	185.3	186.4	187.8	190.6	193.7	197.6	201.0	203.2	203.4	204.4	202.9
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.7	174.0	173.1	174.0	175.5	177.0	178.4	181.5	185.2	187.7	191.1	192.2	192.5	193.4	192.7
Materials for food manufacturing.....	165.1	174.4	174.5	177.6	178.3	180.3	179.3	180.4	186.4	190.5	193.3	193.3	193.7	195.7	198.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	191.6	215.4	212.9	214.4	217.7	221.4	225.4	231.9	238.5	244.0	251.9	254.9	257.0	258.2	255.1
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	168.9	186.6	184.7	186.1	188.7	190.5	191.8	196.0	202.0	204.2	208.0	208.6	206.5	207.9	207.5
Components for manufacturing.....	141.0	142.2	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.8	143.8	144.3	144.7	145.4	145.7	146.1	146.3	146.4
Materials and components for construction.....	202.9	205.7	206.2	205.9	205.9	206.3	207.0	208.3	209.5	210.9	212.1	213.0	213.9	214.7	214.8
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	161.9	185.2	188.4	187.5	188.9	189.5	192.2	196.2	200.9	212.0	218.6	225.4	224.1	226.2	220.3
Containers.....	195.8	201.2	205.0	202.3	202.4	202.5	202.7	203.4	203.9	204.4	204.9	205.3	206.7	207.2	206.8
Supplies.....	172.2	175.0	175.1	175.5	176.4	177.5	178.1	179.6	180.9	182.3	183.9	184.5	185.3	185.6	186.0
Crude materials for further processing.....	175.2	212.2	211.8	209.2	215.3	217.2	227.0	235.9	242.8	248.2	261.3	255.8	257.0	255.9	250.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	134.5	152.4	152.5	158.6	160.8	162.3	164.6	171.6	184.4	185.7	193.1	190.1	195.4	191.4	196.3
Crude nonfood materials.....	197.5	249.3	248.5	237.7	247.0	249.1	265.2	274.9	275.5	284.4	301.7	294.3	291.4	293.1	278.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	171.1	178.3	179.1	178.7	180.1	180.2	181.0	183.0	184.2	187.4	190.1	192.4	190.5	191.3	189.9
Finished energy goods.....	146.9	166.9	169.6	168.1	170.0	170.5	172.9	177.4	180.6	191.6	200.0	207.9	200.2	201.8	196.6
Finished goods less energy.....	172.3	175.5	174.9	175.4	176.3	176.7	177.3	178.2	180.0	180.1	180.5	180.1	180.7	181.2	181.7
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	179.2	183.9	183.1	183.9	184.8	185.4	186.4	187.5	190.2	190.2	190.5	189.9	190.7	191.4	192.2
Finished goods less food and energy.....	171.5	173.6	173.5	173.5	174.7	174.7	174.8	175.8	176.1	176.4	176.9	176.9	177.3	177.6	177.8
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	181.6	185.1	185.1	185.3	186.6	186.6	186.9	188.2	188.7	189.0	189.5	189.6	190.0	190.6	190.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	214.3	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.9	223.3	224.2	226.6	227.2	227.6	228.0	228.5	228.8	230.2	230.5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	173.0	184.4	184.9	184.9	186.1	187.0	188.6	191.4	194.4	198.2	201.7	203.9	204.0	205.1	203.3
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	166.0	171.7	171.2	173.5	175.5	178.3	178.3	180.2	185.0	189.1	192.5	193.2	194.2	195.1	197.6
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.5	187.8	190.8	189.8	191.5	192.4	195.7	199.5	204.7	216.6	223.6	230.5	228.9	232.0	224.9
Intermediate goods less energy.....	172.8	180.0	179.7	180.3	181.4	182.6	183.5	185.9	188.5	190.2	192.7	193.5	194.2	194.6	194.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	173.4	180.8	180.5	180.9	181.9	182.9	183.9	186.4	188.7	190.2	192.5	193.4	194.0	194.4	194.2
Crude energy materials.....	176.8	216.7	217.7	199.0	207.9	207.3	225.1	232.0	229.1	241.5	260.6	252.9	247.6	249.8	230.0
Crude materials less energy.....	164.8	197.0	196.0	203.2	207.1	210.2	214.6	224.1	236.9	237.2	245.8	242.1	247.4	244.2	249.0
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	248.4	329.1	324.1	334.5	344.0	352.5	364.0	381.1	391.6	387.8	399.1	393.5	398.3	398.2	402.1

p = preliminary.

42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2010					2011							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	211.6	202.5	212.2	214.1	227.3	232.7	232.4	241.7	256.6	256.5	251.1	254.7	240.3
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	235.5	219.6	233.4	235.6	256.4	261.7	259.7	275.0	297.6	297.3	288.7	293.8	268.8
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	203.9	206.1	211.0	213.3	214.3	221.8	225.4	224.9	227.9	228.4	227.1	228.1	232.9
213	Mining support activities.....	102.3	103.4	104.2	103.8	105.4	106.6	107.7	107.1	108.9	110.1	110.8	112.2	112.1
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	175.3	175.5	177.3	178.2	179.1	181.1	183.3	187.3	190.2	191.8	191.1	191.6	190.6
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	175.3	177.3	178.2	179.4	179.8	181.1	184.6	187.8	190.8	191.4	191.7	193.1	195.1
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	123.4	123.2	124.7	124.8	125.7	126.3	126.7	126.7	125.8	126.4	127.4	128.3	128.3
313	Textile mills.....	116.2	116.7	117.4	118.6	120.0	123.1	125.4	128.7	130.4	131.7	131.4	132.0	133.0
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.6	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.0	104.9	105.1	105.5	106.2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	156.9	157.0	158.7	158.8	159.2	160.5	161.6	162.0	162.7	162.8	165.1	165.3	165.7
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.6	107.1	106.7	106.7	107.3	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.6	108.2	108.0	108.0	108.1
322	Paper manufacturing.....	128.8	129.9	129.9	130.1	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.9	131.1	131.4	131.8	132.2	132.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.9	109.9	110.2	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.7	111.4	111.3	111.6	111.9
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	284.4	282.4	295.3	302.8	310.4	321.1	335.4	371.4	393.8	409.7	396.8	395.4	379.5
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	233.7	234.6	236.3	236.8	237.6	242.6	245.0	247.6	250.2	252.3	253.2	255.2	254.8
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	166.9	167.0	167.2	167.8	168.6	170.6	171.6	173.0	174.4	176.6	179.0	179.0	178.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	193.6	195.8	199.6	202.0	203.4	208.0	215.7	218.1	223.0	223.1	220.2	221.1	220.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.7	176.8	176.9	177.0	177.5	178.7	179.8	180.9	182.1	182.7	183.4	184.0	184.1
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.6	120.8	120.8	120.9	121.1	121.7	122.0	122.4	122.9	123.1	123.4	123.9	123.9
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	90.9	90.7	90.5	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.1	90.3
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	131.8	132.1	132.5	133.1	133.6	134.3	134.7	135.3	135.8	135.9	136.2	136.8	137.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	109.9	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.8	111.2	111.3	111.6	112.0	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.1
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.6	177.7	177.8	177.9	177.7	178.2	178.9	179.9	180.2	180.4	180.9	181.3	181.4
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.1	115.5	115.4	115.9	116.4	116.3
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	125.1	125.0	124.6	124.5	124.6	127.9	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.8	127.7	128.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	121.0	120.9	121.3	122.1	122.4	122.1	122.1	122.5	121.9	120.8	125.7	125.8	126.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	104.2	101.4	102.6	97.6	87.8	87.7	93.6	86.7	92.3	85.4	86.4	86.8	87.4
446	Health and personal care stores.....	128.8	129.2	144.7	133.5	133.0	133.7	129.3	130.0	131.0	130.9	131.0	132.0	130.4
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	73.7	69.8	69.9	70.5	68.2	68.6	70.0	71.2	70.5	83.4	84.3	74.4	82.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	137.2	136.1	132.2	137.3	140.5	137.8	144.0	147.6	141.3	144.1	138.4	137.2	143.2
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	205.2	196.0	201.0	202.5	202.6	208.0	211.0	220.2	219.6	217.3	217.9	220.2	225.5
483	Water transportation.....	130.0	129.9	129.9	128.8	129.1	130.4	132.5	134.4	135.3	135.2	137.2	137.3	132.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	138.8	136.0	131.8	130.5	132.4	134.4	135.0	133.2	133.5	134.5	137.7	140.3	141.9
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	130.2	130.3	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	131.1	131.2	131.3	131.2	131.2	131.6	131.7
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.5	108.2	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.6	108.8	108.7	108.7	108.9
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.5	129.6	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.8	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.7	129.6	129.6	129.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	173.2	173.4	174.5	174.4	174.4	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.2	175.6	175.9	176.6	176.8
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	125.1	125.3	126.8	127.0	127.2	128.3	128.3	128.8	128.9	129.0	129.1	129.7	129.1
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	130.1	133.8	133.8	134.2	134.5	134.7	135.7	135.4	135.5	134.1	135.5	135.3	135.6
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.9	111.0	110.8	111.0	110.9	111.3	111.4	111.0
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	108.3	109.3	113.7	116.1	112.9	109.8	111.5	112.4	113.4	114.0	112.3	110.2	111.0
517	Telecommunications.....	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.5	101.3	101.7	102.1
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.8	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8	102.0	102.0	101.9
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	119.5	120.2	122.6	123.0	123.0	125.1	125.7	126.9	127.5	127.6	127.9	127.6	127.9
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.9	109.9	110.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.5	97.9	98.6	97.5	98.3	97.4
5313	Real estate support activities.....	106.5	106.5	107.1	106.9	106.9	107.3	107.0	106.8	107.1	107.7	106.9	106.0	105.4
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	136.6	131.0	134.9	133.3	129.4	129.4	131.1	137.0	129.0	124.2	130.6	141.3	143.1
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	173.1	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.4	176.6	177.1	177.3	177.8	177.9	178.0	178.2	178.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	113.4	113.7	113.5	113.1	113.6	113.3	113.1	112.2	112.0	111.2	111.3	111.6	112.0
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.7	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.0	144.3	144.5	144.7	144.8	144.9	145.9	145.7	146.1
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.4	105.3	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.6	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.6
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.8	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.2	125.5	125.1	125.5
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.6	100.5	100.5
56172	Janitorial services.....	110.8	111.0	110.9	111.3	111.3	111.6	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.8	112.1
5621	Waste collection.....	118.7	119.0	119.1	118.9	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.6	120.7	121.1	120.4	120.4	120.7
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	141.2	140.5	141.3	141.0	138.3	140.0	140.9	143.6	142.5	143.1	144.2	143.5	145.3

p = preliminary.

43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Finished goods											
Total.....	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.9
Foods.....	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.5
Energy.....	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	167.3
Other.....	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.6
Foods.....	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.5
Energy.....	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	188.4
Other.....	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.0
Foods.....	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.3
Energy.....	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.4
Other.....	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.7

44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010					2011							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	123.0	123.7	124.7	126.6	127.5	129.1	130.8	132.7	133.8	134.3	134.5	134.1	134.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	171.1	174.6	178.8	189.4	191.1	197.5	203.5	206.9	208.2	207.4	210.6	203.3	210.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	173.9	177.6	181.9	193.4	194.6	201.1	208.6	212.1	213.2	211.6	214.6	205.9	213.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	147.2	149.4	152.8	153.3	161.1	166.8	155.9	157.9	160.7	170.2	174.6	183.5	184.6
Industrial supplies and materials.....	161.2	162.6	165.3	169.5	172.6	177.2	182.2	188.3	191.6	193.1	191.8	191.4	192.1
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	166.6	173.2	181.5	206.3	223.0	228.0	247.6	258.9	246.1	240.5	234.8	226.6	215.3
Fuels and lubricants.....	214.7	213.1	219.6	227.4	233.9	245.0	253.5	276.4	287.0	287.6	284.0	286.2	285.0
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	156.2	158.0	159.9	162.5	164.4	167.8	171.5	173.8	176.7	178.9	178.5	177.9	179.9
Selected building materials.....	117.3	117.1	116.9	117.2	116.2	116.3	116.2	116.3	116.7	116.4	116.2	115.7	115.3
Capital goods.....	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	108.6	108.7	109.3	109.8	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.1	111.5	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.0	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.3	110.8	111.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	110.7	111.8	112.5	112.9	112.7	112.4	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.9	116.3	116.9	117.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.0	112.9	113.1	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.7	114.9
Durables, manufactured.....	108.2	109.9	111.0	111.1	110.9	111.0	111.9	112.9	112.4	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.0
Agricultural commodities.....	172.0	176.1	181.0	194.7	198.5	204.7	214.1	218.8	217.8	215.5	217.2	208.6	213.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	119.5	120.0	120.7	121.7	122.4	123.6	124.8	126.5	127.7	128.4	128.6	128.8	129.2

45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010					2011							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES	125.7	125.7	127.1	129.2	131.0	133.0	135.3	139.3	142.9	143.1	142.2	142.4	142.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	152.4	153.3	156.5	160.6	162.7	166.7	167.7	174.9	179.2	177.9	174.8	175.8	174.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	170.3	171.1	174.9	180.3	182.6	187.5	189.0	198.9	204.1	201.8	197.0	197.7	196.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	111.9	113.0	115.0	116.0	117.4	119.7	119.5	120.7	122.9	123.9	124.5	126.2	125.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	201.0	200.1	206.6	214.5	222.6	230.1	239.4	256.3	270.6	270.7	266.1	266.7	265.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	250.8	247.1	257.7	270.1	285.2	296.9	313.4	343.7	369.7	367.4	359.0	359.2	354.1
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	273.4	269.8	282.4	296.6	313.0	324.7	342.5	380.2	410.7	407.6	397.8	399.0	392.5
Paper and paper base stocks.....	116.2	117.5	116.9	117.5	117.5	117.7	115.5	116.3	118.8	119.5	119.4	120.4	118.3
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	146.5	147.7	150.5	154.1	157.0	160.6	163.2	165.8	169.4	171.3	173.0	174.6	175.0
Selected building materials.....	125.0	124.6	125.3	126.6	127.0	129.5	129.8	131.5	132.0	131.3	129.3	130.7	131.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	239.2	244.2	251.4	262.8	266.0	274.3	279.4	290.2	295.4	304.5	297.0	296.4	303.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.5	108.7	110.4	111.4	112.1	112.9	113.3	114.3	115.0	115.5
Capital goods.....	91.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.4	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	112.2	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.7	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.6	117.0	117.1	118.3	118.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.0	86.1	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.3	86.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	109.1	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	113.1	113.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.1	104.2	103.7	104.1	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.7	105.3	105.5	105.8	106.1	106.4
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.9	110.0	109.5	110.0	110.4	110.5	110.9	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.6	112.2	112.7
Durables, manufactured.....	98.6	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.1	103.0	103.6	103.6	103.7	106.0	107.3	107.8	109.5	109.4	111.8	114.3	114.0

46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2009			2010			2011		
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight.....	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.7
Export air freight.....	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	183.9

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[2005 = 100]

Item	2008			2009				2010				2011	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.6	103.4	102.6	103.0	105.0	106.8	108.2	109.3	109.6	110.3	110.7	110.4	110.2
Compensation per hour.....	111.0	111.9	112.4	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	118.8
Real compensation per hour.....	100.5	99.8	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.1	103.5	103.5	103.2
Unit labor costs.....	107.1	108.3	109.6	108.5	108.1	107.0	105.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.8	107.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.4	108.0	105.6	108.2	108.0	109.9	112.3	114.7	115.5	116.4	118.5	117.8	118.3
Implicit price deflator.....	107.2	108.2	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.4	109.7	110.4	111.2	111.9
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.6	103.4	102.5	102.8	104.8	106.5	107.9	109.2	109.5	110.1	110.7	110.5	110.3
Compensation per hour.....	110.9	111.9	112.5	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	118.7
Real compensation per hour.....	100.4	99.8	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.0	103.5	103.6	103.2
Unit labor costs.....	107.1	108.2	109.7	108.6	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.1	106.7	107.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.8	107.6	105.4	108.5	108.1	110.3	112.3	114.7	115.6	116.1	118.0	117.0	117.5
Implicit price deflator.....	107.0	108.0	108.0	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.8	111.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	102.2	104.3	103.7	101.5	103.3	105.6	108.3	110.7	110.4	110.4	109.5	110.1	111.3
Compensation per hour.....	110.3	111.5	113.2	111.4	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.1	116.0	117.3	118.0
Real compensation per hour.....	99.9	99.4	103.4	102.4	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.2	103.7	104.0	103.2	103.0	102.6
Total unit costs.....	109.2	108.5	111.5	113.5	113.2	110.9	108.4	105.6	105.5	105.6	106.3	106.8	106.2
Unit labor costs.....	107.9	106.9	109.2	109.7	109.8	108.2	105.9	103.8	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.5	106.0
Unit nonlabor costs.....	112.5	112.5	117.5	123.3	122.3	117.9	114.7	110.2	107.9	106.7	107.2	107.4	106.5
Unit profits.....	88.5	102.0	88.0	80.5	74.1	82.4	94.7	112.8	115.6	119.3	119.0	120.1	128.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	104.2	108.9	107.4	108.6	105.8	105.8	107.9	111.1	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.7	113.4
Implicit price deflator.....	106.6	107.6	108.5	109.3	108.3	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.9
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.0	103.6	102.0	101.7	103.2	106.5	108.3	109.6	111.0	111.6	112.9	114.1	113.7
Compensation per hour.....	108.6	110.0	112.6	112.8	114.9	115.3	116.2	115.4	116.5	117.0	117.6	118.8	119.7
Real compensation per hour.....	98.4	98.1	102.9	103.6	105.1	104.5	104.6	103.6	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.3	104.1
Unit labor costs.....	103.4	106.2	110.4	110.9	111.3	108.3	107.3	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.2	104.1	105.3

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	79.6	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.2	104.2	102.5	98.8	97.5	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.2	99.4	95.8	91.5	94.2
Multifactor productivity.....	88.0	89.6	91.2	91.8	94.0	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.5	100.9	99.9	100.2	103.3
Output.....	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.3	104.3	100.6	104.3
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.6	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.6	96.1
Capital services.....	75.2	80.2	85.3	89.3	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	102.9	106.0	108.8	109.9	110.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	90.0	93.3	95.9	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.4	100.4	101.0
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.6	79.0	83.2	89.1	94.4	97.6	98.8	100.0	100.8	103.3	108.3	117.6	118.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	80.1	82.7	85.5	88.2	92.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	106.1	104.9	102.9	99.1	97.7	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.2	95.4	90.9	93.7
Multifactor productivity.....	88.5	89.9	91.4	92.0	94.2	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.8	99.8	99.9	103.0
Output.....	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.5	104.3	100.5	104.2
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.1	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.8	96.3
Capital services.....	74.7	79.8	85.0	89.2	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.2	106.3	109.3	110.5	111.1
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	89.6	93.1	95.7	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.6	104.6	100.6	101.1
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.5	78.9	83.2	89.0	94.5	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.4	108.7	118.3	118.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	73.4	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.5	104.5	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	101.6	102.0	102.1	95.7	94.5	95.1	97.1	100.0	100.8	101.6	94.5	81.6	—
Multifactor productivity.....	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.2	100.6	96.3	89.3	—
Output.....	92.1	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.6	103.8	99.2	86.8	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	125.5	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.0	83.0	—
Capital services.....	90.7	94.1	96.8	98.4	99.3	99.7	99.4	100.0	100.8	102.2	105.1	106.4	—
Energy.....	72.2	75.5	78.7	85.5	92.9	98.1	98.3	100.0	100.1	103.3	110.6	128.1	—
Nonenergy materials.....	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	100.1	104.0	92.2	—
Purchased business services.....	102.4	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.2	98.3	93.4	85.9	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	104.2	105.2	103.8	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	105.6	93.0	88.1	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[2005 = 100]

Item	1965	1975	1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	43.1	54.8	63.9	74.1	92.2	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	105.7	110.0
Compensation per hour.....	10.3	21.4	44.1	64.7	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.5	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	58.2	70.8	76.3	82.4	96.4	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.2	103.3	103.6
Unit labor costs.....	23.9	39.0	69.0	87.4	96.4	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	107.4	105.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.0	62.7	81.9	88.4	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	109.6	116.3
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	37.4	66.5	85.2	93.2	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	108.3	109.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.4	56.3	64.6	75.0	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.1	105.5	109.8
Compensation per hour.....	10.6	21.6	44.5	65.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.4	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	59.7	71.6	76.9	82.9	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.3	103.7
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	38.4	68.9	86.9	96.2	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	107.5	105.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.0	33.5	61.5	81.6	88.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	109.8	116.1
Implicit price deflator.....	22.4	36.5	66.0	84.8	93.2	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.4	109.6
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	45.4	53.7	63.3	73.1	90.5	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.7	103.0	104.7	110.3
Compensation per hour.....	11.9	23.7	47.5	66.9	89.5	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.4	115.6
Real compensation per hour.....	67.3	78.3	82.1	85.1	97.1	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.5
Total unit costs.....	24.6	43.0	74.1	89.9	98.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.7	109.5	111.5	105.7
Unit labor costs.....	26.2	44.1	75.0	91.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.5	108.0	108.4	104.9
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.3	40.3	71.5	85.8	97.0	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.5	119.5	108.0
Unit profits.....	38.7	37.8	62.4	85.4	59.4	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	99.8	91.5	83.0	116.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	39.4	68.4	85.7	84.1	86.2	93.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	107.0	111.0
Implicit price deflator.....	26.4	42.4	72.6	89.3	93.5	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.0	107.2	107.9	107.1
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	–	–	–	63.6	87.8	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.4	104.9	111.3
Compensation per hour.....	–	–	–	65.2	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.8	116.6
Real compensation per hour.....	–	–	–	83.0	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.6	104.5	104.4
Unit labor costs.....	–	–	–	102.6	101.2	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.4	105.2	109.4	104.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	–	–	–	87.3	83.4	84.9	91.4	100.0	104.3	110.4	118.7	110.0	–
Implicit price deflator.....	–	–	–	91.5	88.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	109.9	–

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mining													
21	Mining.....	98.1	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.1	71.2	69.1	78.9	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	87.1	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	87.1	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	95.6	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.4	101.2	94.5	95.0	92.7	-
2121	Coal mining.....	99.0	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	80.1	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	79.7	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.6	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	98.2	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.4	117.0	104.1	105.3	98.1	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	98.2	99.6	104.5	100.0	122.1	141.6	103.8	86.7	117.7	143.8	134.9	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	98.2	99.6	104.5	100.0	122.1	141.6	103.8	86.7	117.7	143.8	134.9	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	100.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	88.9	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	92.2	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.8	-
3111	Animal food.....	78.2	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.1	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	94.2	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	110.0	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	99.1	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	95.4	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	86.6	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.1	103.3	97.7	-
3115	Dairy products.....	88.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.8	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	93.8	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.4	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	77.4	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.4	86.7	102.6	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	95.9	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.8	-
3119	Other food products.....	99.8	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.9	95.9	100.3	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	105.7	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	111.1	-
3121	Beverages.....	91.3	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	123.4	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	135.8	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	117.4	-
313	Textile mills.....	86.5	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.9	125.0	124.8	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	78.3	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.7	114.8	106.6	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	91.1	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.6	154.9	160.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	85.3	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	84.0	-
314	Textile product mills.....	95.0	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	99.6	98.5	87.1	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	93.6	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	100.9	101.9	87.0	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	102.6	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	98.5	-
315	Apparel.....	110.0	116.6	116.9	100.0	106.6	94.2	94.4	86.0	55.5	52.5	43.6	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	93.7	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.6	62.6	62.4	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	111.8	118.8	119.3	100.0	109.5	96.4	92.0	82.4	52.1	48.7	37.9	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	128.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	69.7	69.7	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	128.8	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	129.2	114.5	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	141.3	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.1	144.4	120.0	-
3162	Footwear.....	116.7	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	122.4	-
3169	Other leather products.....	136.1	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	156.2	132.4	-
321	Wood products.....	90.3	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.5	109.3	106.6	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	91.0	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.0	120.2	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	89.3	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	-
3219	Other wood products.....	91.5	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.9	112.2	105.1	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	91.5	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.4	113.7	114.5	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	83.8	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.6	115.5	113.8	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	95.1	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.9	114.4	116.3	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	92.3	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	92.3	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1	-
325	Chemicals.....	90.5	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.1	102.3	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	93.1	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.0	132.2	116.2	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	89.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	91.6	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	87.9	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.3	132.8	151.4	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	98.3	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	102.0	97.3	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	91.5	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	94.6	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	75.0	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.5	126.9	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	90.2	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.3	99.3	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	89.2	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.3	102.6	101.7	-
3261	Plastics products.....	88.6	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	100.2	99.1	-
3262	Rubber products.....	93.6	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.0	111.8	111.3	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	100.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	100.2	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	105.9	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	118.1	100.9	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
3272	Glass and glass products.....	98.7	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.2	115.5	119.1	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	103.2	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.9	88.6	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	105.8	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	103.4	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	92.0	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.6	106.2	-
331	Primary metals.....	89.2	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	105.5	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	84.0	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	117.7	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	96.8	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.7	67.5	57.0	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	83.1	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.3	121.7	115.4	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	101.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.8	109.4	105.7	94.9	117.6	122.7	105.0	-
3315	Foundries.....	89.0	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.6	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	93.1	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	89.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.7	126.1	117.5	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	95.3	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	89.8	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	96.6	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.6	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	97.4	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	99.7	-
3325	Hardware.....	91.2	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	84.0	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	88.7	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.9	115.0	110.0	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	91.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	96.0	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	86.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	111.3	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	93.4	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	112.7	-
333	Machinery.....	89.6	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.6	117.5	110.4	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	90.0	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.9	127.4	113.2	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	89.6	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.7	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	112.5	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	117.7	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	92.7	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	110.6	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	89.3	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.5	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	84.7	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.2	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	89.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	119.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	79.5	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.2	157.7	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	65.3	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.4	369.3	368.1	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	105.9	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	99.1	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	80.4	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.4	92.7	61.8	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	66.0	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.1	164.3	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	90.4	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.4	135.3	136.7	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	98.0	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	148.8	164.6	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	93.9	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	108.1	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.3	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.4	125.3	124.2	-
3352	Household appliances.....	79.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	120.0	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	96.5	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	111.2	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	100.6	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	96.4	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	93.2	86.8	89.2	100.0	109.0	107.9	113.3	114.9	126.2	120.4	117.3	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	97.4	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.5	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	98.6	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.9	103.9	96.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	84.6	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.6	109.9	108.6	114.8	109.6	109.0	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	103.6	92.2	97.3	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.1	110.3	113.6	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	79.7	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	112.1	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	86.3	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.6	121.5	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.4	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.8	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	91.0	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	101.1	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	93.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	100.7	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	85.1	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.6	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	92.2	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.1	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	87.4	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.1	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	87.2	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	121.2	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	89.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	113.6	-
Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade.....	90.0	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	112.9	115.0	117.8	118.1	115.5	112.7	122.8
423	Durable goods.....	84.5	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.7	124.6	129.3	128.7	126.5	116.4	133.3
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	90.3	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.7	114.8	120.7	132.5	131.8	114.8	97.7	118.9
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	88.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.1	121.1	115.6	97.9	96.5	106.2
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.2	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.9	118.2	117.0	117.4	110.7	123.0
4234	Commercial equipment.....	59.1	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.9	134.9	154.5	168.0	181.9	199.7	205.1	236.7
4235	Metals and minerals.....	97.4	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.7	111.2	108.3	104.4	97.9	89.9	78.8	85.3
4236	Electric goods.....	79.9	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.7	123.3	129.2	138.0	136.5	144.5	145.4	175.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	101.8	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.4	112.7	115.0	120.7	120.8	114.0	102.6	114.4
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	102.5	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.4	112.7	120.8	123.5	118.1	121.9	102.4	113.8

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	90.6	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.8	112.1	111.4	102.9	98.8	96.7	87.7	87.7
424	Nondurable goods.....	95.2	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	115.1	115.9	113.3	116.6	120.8
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.3	111.4	118.0	113.2	119.8	103.5	102.4	99.7
4242	Druggists' goods.....	103.7	95.7	94.6	100.0	121.0	137.5	156.3	164.7	165.7	170.8	185.2	188.6
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	85.7	88.7	93.9	100.0	105.0	111.7	122.9	125.1	127.1	125.8	122.7	123.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	102.5	103.9	103.4	100.0	107.8	108.7	109.6	111.4	115.1	110.5	113.6	123.0
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	102.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.7	108.5	107.4	110.4	110.8	113.8	120.2	131.6
4246	Chemicals.....	99.4	95.5	94.1	100.0	106.2	107.7	103.1	100.4	103.8	105.4	93.5	106.4
4247	Petroleum.....	68.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	102.1	113.9	110.2	105.6	99.5	96.0	100.1	99.3
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	98.9	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.0	98.5	100.2	103.3	105.0	99.0	100.3	93.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	100.9	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.9	110.6	112.6	108.7	101.7	98.9	104.4	106.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	89.7	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.6	116.7	119.9	117.2	118.0	122.6
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	96.0	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.4	95.8	100.0
4411	Automobile dealers.....	99.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.6	106.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	85.9	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.9	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	90.8	97.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	99.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.2	105.4	103.1	98.6	95.0	92.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	85.7	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.9	117.4	123.5	123.8	129.0	135.7
4421	Furniture stores.....	85.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.5	117.0	119.7	117.0	119.8	124.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	85.4	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.6	116.6	118.3	127.8	131.8	140.1	149.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	94.2	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.0	110.8	110.0	111.0	112.0	111.5	106.6	117.9
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	95.0	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	110.8	108.5	103.3	113.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	89.2	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.7	153.9
445	Food and beverage stores.....	97.3	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.3	113.8	115.6
4451	Grocery stores.....	97.8	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.7	112.1
4452	Specialty food stores.....	91.6	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.0	111.1	113.2	123.0	129.8	125.4	131.9	131.2
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	90.0	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.2	115.9	126.5	131.0	139.4	130.1	131.8	147.2
446	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
447	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	86.9	94.1	96.3	100.0	106.0	106.3	112.3	122.6	132.2	137.3	134.2	140.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	84.0	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.5	104.0	112.1	122.9	134.1	144.2	143.8	148.4
4482	Shoe stores.....	83.8	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.3	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.6	110.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	103.2	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.3	118.0	125.7	137.1	125.5	116.6	129.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	89.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.4	131.6	128.1	129.0	137.6	150.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	88.0	95.2	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.2	131.3	140.1	136.5	136.9	146.9	159.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.6	94.5	101.2	100.0	101.9	111.1	119.0	113.6	109.4	111.2	116.4	130.0
452	General merchandise stores.....	87.8	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.2	109.5	113.3	116.8	117.7	116.0	118.6	119.0
4521	Department stores.....	102.0	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	97.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	73.2	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.3	107.8	112.0	115.0	121.7	119.0	122.7	125.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	93.4	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.7	114.6	125.8	129.6	126.7	120.5	128.8
4531	Florists.....	102.2	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.7	110.6	125.4	113.1	121.5	129.0	152.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	84.2	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	128.5	143.4	151.8	150.8	156.7	162.9
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	79.8	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	122.9	132.6	119.7	139.5
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	109.2	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.9	101.2	104.1	114.9	117.6	106.2	94.9	100.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	70.8	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.8	121.4	126.1	148.8	163.0	166.7	175.1	189.7
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	67.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.2	134.1	145.3	175.9	196.4	187.3	195.6	216.9
4542	Vending machine operators.....	115.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.3	117.0	126.1	111.5	124.4
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	77.2	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.4	94.7	87.5	93.4	96.6	101.0	105.7	101.5
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	94.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.6	140.7	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	78.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.7	-
484	Truck transportation.....	97.9	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.6	99.0	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	92.6	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.3	99.0	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	91.4	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.5	105.8	102.9	98.3	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	92.7	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.8	98.4	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	117.8	116.2	102.9	100.0	105.0	107.3	106.6	106.7	110.2	116.7	116.4	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	85.4	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	100.8	95.8	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	83.0	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.3	102.8	102.4	102.8	101.4	100.7	102.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	119.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.7	96.9	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	99.2	99.9	99.5	100.0	108.0	110.0	110.9	116.1	119.7	121.1	122.7	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	99.5	102.9	101.1	100.0	105.0	99.6	97.3	100.8	102.0	99.5	97.9	-
5112	Software publishers.....	105.8	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.6	145.4	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	102.0	106.7	101.8	100.0	100.8	104.0	111.0	118.6	124.8	120.1	128.0	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	98.9	99.6	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.1	113.1	120.6	130.5	133.4	135.7	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	97.3	96.9	94.2	100.0	99.5	101.7	104.1	111.8	114.8	114.2	114.1	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	107.2	108.8	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.5	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	93.3	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	125.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	66.6	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	237.6	295.4	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	90.6	94.3	95.5	100.0	103.3	106.3	109.2	111.6	114.2	112.7	115.3	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	97.9	98.0	97.0	100.0	106.5	104.6	98.0	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	106.1	106.8	99.6	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.1	123.3	120.0	114.8	99.5	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	99.3	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.8	148.2	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	95.0	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.8	82.8	82.8	79.2	87.3	83.0	81.2	-
54131	Architectural services.....	99.3	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	97.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.4	116.7	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	86.6	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.2	114.5	115.2	118.7	124.6	126.9	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	112.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.6	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	79.8	76.9	85.2	100.0	107.9	120.7	126.8	146.4	176.5	203.2	203.9	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	90.5	93.6	90.3	100.0	125.5	151.0	173.8	186.2	217.8	220.0	226.2	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	93.4	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.2	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	90.6	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.5	114.5	-
621512	Medical laboratories.....	98.6	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.8	121.7	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	79.4	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.4	99.7	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	98.8	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.4	99.1	109.6	99.7	107.2	107.9	99.4	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	92.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.4	108.0	104.3	98.4	116.1	117.7	114.3	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	96.8	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.1	105.6	106.9	106.9	105.9	105.3	-
721	Accommodation.....	94.1	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.4	111.3	109.4	109.3	109.6	109.0	107.2	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	94.0	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.3	111.5	110.0	109.5	109.7	109.0	106.9	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.7	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.2	104.4	106.0	105.9	104.8	105.1	107.1
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	96.5	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.8	100.5	100.8	103.6
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	97.8	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.0	104.6	106.3	106.5	106.8	108.2	111.1
7223	Special food services.....	91.7	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.3	110.9	113.7	113.0	106.4	101.1
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	96.0	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.1	112.1	122.0	122.4	117.9	122.4	121.1
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	102.3	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.5	102.5	101.3	96.6	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	102.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.6	94.6	91.8	94.8	90.2	87.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	98.4	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	115.1	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.2	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.4	96.6	96.0	100.7	100.6	95.0	96.5	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	93.4	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.1	109.0	108.3	103.8	104.1	114.6	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	79.7	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.5	94.5	115.2	99.2	91.1	85.9	92.5	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	93.6	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	102.1	113.9	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	101.6	98.8	101.1	100.0	98.9	104.2	111.5	115.6	108.7	109.7	119.0	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	75.9	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.3	102.4	101.0	105.3	131.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

1/ Data for most industries are available beginning in 1987 and may be accessed on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/lpc/iprprodydata.htm>.

51. Unemployment rates adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries, seasonally adjusted

[Percent]

Country	2009	2010	2009				2010			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States.....	9.3	9.6	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Canada.....	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7
Australia.....	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Japan.....	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
France.....	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.3
Germany.....	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0
Italy.....	7.9	8.6	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.7
Netherlands.....	3.7	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Sweden.....	8.2	8.3	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8
United Kingdom.....	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparef.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Canada.....	15,632	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,925	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263
Australia.....	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868
Japan.....	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362	65,100
France.....	26,193	26,339	26,658	26,692	26,872	27,061	27,260	27,466	27,683	27,972	28,067
Germany.....	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,189
Italy.....	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,741
Netherlands.....	8,008	8,155	8,288	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,595	8,679	8,716	8,654
Sweden.....	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888	4,942
United Kingdom.....	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274	31,421
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Canada.....	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0
Australia.....	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5
Japan.....	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.0
France.....	56.8	56.6	56.8	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.5
Germany.....	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.1
Italy.....	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.2
Netherlands.....	63.0	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	64.3
Sweden.....	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.7
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3	63.1
Employed											
United States.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Canada.....	14,677	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969
Australia.....	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247
Japan.....	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242	62,000
France.....	23,928	24,264	24,521	24,397	24,464	24,632	24,828	25,246	25,614	25,395	25,423
Germany.....	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,209
Italy.....	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,621
Netherlands.....	7,762	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,264
Sweden.....	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486	4,534
United Kingdom.....	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880	28,944
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Canada.....	62.0	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3
Australia.....	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0
Japan.....	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2
France.....	51.9	52.2	52.3	51.6	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.7	52.1	51.4	51.2
Germany.....	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	53.9
Italy.....	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.1
Netherlands.....	61.1	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.8	63.4	62.8	61.4
Sweden.....	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.5	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5	58.2
Unemployed											
United States.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Canada.....	955	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294
Australia.....	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621
Japan.....	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100
France.....	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,432	2,220	2,069	2,577	2,644
Germany.....	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,980
Italy.....	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,119
Netherlands.....	246	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390
Sweden.....	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401	409
United Kingdom.....	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395	2,477
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Canada.....	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1
Australia.....	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.2
Japan.....	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8
France.....	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.4
Germany.....	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.2
Italy.....	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.6
Netherlands.....	3.1	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5
Sweden.....	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2	8.3
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International*

Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscompare.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 countries

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	133.6	132.5	139.1	147.1
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4	113.2
Belgium.....	50.5	74.8	87.1	93.9	95.1	94.4	98.2	97.5	101.5	105.1	106.7	107.3	111.3	111.5	113.6	117.3
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.4	104.8	106.3	107.3	104.5	105.4	110.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0	176.1
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4	135.2
Finland.....	28.9	48.0	65.8	71.1	75.3	80.8	90.4	93.9	106.3	113.4	118.8	132.7	145.3	140.6	120.9	140.8
France.....	46.4	64.8	77.7	81.9	86.0	89.6	95.0	96.2	103.4	107.3	112.1	116.4	119.4	115.4	113.1	122.1
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	121.5	124.8	119.1	108.2	115.6
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.9	93.8	100.4
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	90.3	91.2	93.5	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	131.3	119.5	136.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.4	52.1	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.1	130.7	145.7	156.2	157.3	159.1	172.9
Netherlands.....	49.7	69.4	82.0	84.3	86.4	89.9	96.8	97.2	102.4	109.4	114.6	119.1	125.3	122.7	117.0	127.6
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1	123.7
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0	139.4
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4	113.5
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	142.6	134.3	124.4	141.1
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4	175.5
United Kingdom.....	45.6	70.3	81.2	82.0	83.0	87.4	93.3	96.9	104.5	111.2	116.3	120.6	124.7	125.2	120.6	125.6
Output																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	123.8	117.8	107.6	113.8
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2	106.6
Belgium.....	67.2	86.8	89.5	94.1	95.7	96.0	100.5	100.8	98.8	102.4	102.4	102.6	105.8	104.8	96.1	99.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5	87.1
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3	165.4
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6	99.9
Finland.....	39.8	53.8	60.3	68.1	74.7	80.9	92.2	96.3	102.8	107.7	112.3	126.9	140.5	135.6	101.9	114.9
France.....	75.3	82.8	86.6	89.7	93.7	96.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	106.3	108.8	104.2	95.7	99.1
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	114.1	118.4	113.6	93.1	103.6
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.4	82.6	86.4
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	125.5	100.8	117.6
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.3	165.7
Netherlands.....	59.3	76.9	85.1	87.7	90.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	102.9	105.1	108.7	115.1	113.4	103.6	111.2
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3	119.6
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.7	181.2
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9	89.7
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	126.5	103.7	119.9
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5	192.0
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.1	93.3
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.2	92.6	88.9	77.4	77.4
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7	94.1
Belgium.....	133.1	116.0	102.8	100.3	100.6	101.7	102.4	103.4	97.3	97.4	95.9	95.6	95.1	94.0	84.6	85.1
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.2	92.3	89.0	78.2	79.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.8	107.4	103.6	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7	93.9
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0	73.9
Finland.....	137.6	112.1	91.7	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.6	96.8	95.0	94.5	95.6	96.7	96.4	84.3	81.6
France.....	162.4	127.8	111.3	109.5	109.1	107.9	105.4	104.4	97.6	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.1	90.3	84.6	81.2
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	111.7	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.4	86.1	89.6
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.4	88.1	86.0
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.3	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	102.2	84.5	92.4	98.8	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	95.8
Netherlands.....	119.2	110.9	103.8	103.9	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	96.8	94.0	91.7	91.3	91.9	92.4	88.6	87.2
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3	96.7
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1	130.0
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0	79.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	93.6	94.2	83.4	85.0
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4	109.4
United Kingdom.....	172.1	135.0	119.6	121.4	120.9	115.9	111.1	105.5	95.4	91.6	87.5	85.7	83.3	80.5	74.7	74.3

See notes at end of table.

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 countries

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	119.0	123.9	126.7	123.7
Belgium.....	80.8	93.6	97.0	95.1	95.3	97.3	95.1	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.1	100.7	100.8	103.9	108.3	104.8
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.5	107.7	110.3	113.0	117.6	114.8	109.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.5	81.8
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2	102.5
Finland.....	75.2	126.4	118.0	114.8	112.9	109.0	101.6	104.6	96.8	94.3	93.9	87.0	81.8	86.9	103.5	92.0
France.....	60.7	99.1	102.2	102.2	98.2	97.4	96.7	98.0	99.1	98.7	97.8	97.8	97.3	103.4	108.6	102.7
Germany.....	74.9	97.5	111.0	109.2	107.6	106.3	99.6	98.0	99.4	96.0	94.5	88.3	84.7	88.2	107.6	96.5
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.2	133.7	127.6
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	74.9	83.2	72.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.3
Netherlands.....	86.0	91.0	93.9	95.3	96.8	96.3	93.8	97.5	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	106.4	98.2
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0	117.2
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.1	77.7
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.1	122.0	125.5	119.7
Sweden.....	67.2	123.3	110.6	110.9	108.1	102.2	99.0	106.1	96.5	89.2	86.6	82.2	85.0	92.6	104.0	89.5
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7	70.2
United Kingdom.....	52.6	84.3	88.2	90.7	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.6	100.7	99.1	100.3	102.2	102.4	104.2	112.0	110.9
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.5	183.6	194.6	184.7	209.3
Belgium.....	118.0	119.5	140.5	113.3	112.0	109.6	92.9	93.7	120.1	128.9	129.2	133.8	146.2	161.8	159.6	147.0
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.5	139.6	152.7	165.3	173.2	158.0	167.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	152.0	140.1
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8	143.6
Finland.....	126.8	207.9	170.0	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	135.3	152.6	129.0
France.....	99.7	126.2	142.2	121.5	115.5	109.7	94.5	92.8	118.7	129.8	128.8	130.0	141.2	161.1	160.1	144.1
Germany.....	85.2	124.8	160.3	130.3	126.5	119.8	97.3	92.8	119.0	126.4	124.5	117.3	122.8	137.4	158.6	135.3
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.1	91.0	127.0	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.8	197.1	179.0
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	90.7	111.2	102.9
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.7	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	107.0	117.1
Netherlands.....	100.8	116.5	136.4	113.7	113.8	108.5	91.6	92.3	121.6	130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	152.8	156.8	137.8
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8	154.7
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.1	102.1
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.5	190.1	185.0	168.0
Sweden.....	154.3	202.4	150.7	141.0	132.2	120.1	105.0	99.8	116.1	118.1	112.7	108.4	122.4	136.8	132.2	120.8
Taiwan.....	66.4	103.9	160.4	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3	77.0
United Kingdom.....	81.4	100.1	92.7	98.9	106.5	104.9	97.5	93.5	109.5	120.8	121.6	125.4	136.5	128.6	116.7	114.1
Hourly compensation																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.6	129.1	131.2
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.9	132.2	141.1	140.0
Belgium.....	40.8	70.1	84.5	89.3	90.6	91.8	93.5	96.5	101.9	103.0	104.8	108.0	112.2	115.8	123.0	123.0
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.2	122.9	121.0	120.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.1	144.0
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9	138.6
Finland.....	21.8	60.6	77.6	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	129.5
France.....	28.2	64.1	79.4	83.7	84.4	87.3	91.9	94.3	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	122.9	125.4
Germany.....	40.8	68.1	89.4	95.8	94.7	95.9	96.2	97.0	102.9	103.2	106.0	107.3	105.7	105.1	116.3	111.5
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	121.1	125.4	128.1
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.4	99.5	98.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	72.7	79.3	79.6	85.2	89.1	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2
Netherlands.....	42.8	63.1	77.0	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.3
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4	144.9
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.3	99.9	108.3
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.6	133.4	136.1	136.0
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.8	81.6	84.7	87.4	90.7	94.9	104.4	107.2	110.8	114.1	121.2	124.4	129.4	126.3
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9	123.3
United Kingdom.....	24.0	59.3	71.6	74.4	80.1	85.2	90.2	94.6	105.2	110.1	116.7	123.2	127.7	130.4	135.0	139.3

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, ¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR ⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry¹, United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays.....	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases.....	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays.....	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays.....	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays.....	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays.....	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays.....	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays.....	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays.....	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays.....	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays.....	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays.....	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays.....	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays.....	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays.....	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases.....	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays.....	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays.....	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

² Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2005

Event or exposure ¹	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) ²	2005 ³	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.